FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HUNGARY'S PUJA CONTINUES TALKS IN SOFIA

Meets Mladenov, Filipov

AU131531 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 13 May (BTA) -- This morning the dialogue between Mr Petur Mladenov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign affairs and Mr Frigyes Puja, Hungary's foreign affairs minister continued here with discussions on Bulgaro-Hungarian relations.

Their assessment is that Bulgaria and Hungary's relations are developing well, in full accordance with the policy of the BCP and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and of the two countries' governments. The agreements achieved at summits are being successfully fulfilled. Stressed was Bulgaria and Hungary's interest in the further extending of the mutually advantageous cooperation in all spheres. Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Frigyes Puja stressed the significance of the new progressive forms of economic and techno-scientific cooperation and above all of specialization and joint production as well as the joint appearance in third countries.

This afternoon the talks will continue with discussions on the international situation.

Today the Hungarian foreign minister was received by Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. They had talks on Bulgaro-Hungarian cooperation and on some questions related to the economic integration within the framework of the CMEA.

Foreign Issues Discussed

AU131850 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] The talks between Petur Mladenov and his counterpart Frigyes Puja continued in Sofia this afternoon. Topical international problems were discussed. International relations and Hungary's and Bulgaria's foreign political activity were analyzed. Views on the hotbeds in the world were also exchanged. The full unanimity of stands and assessments on all issues discussed was reaffirmed. The two ministers expressed their governments' readiness to continue to render the necessary aid to Poland in its efforts to normalize the political situation and resore the national economy there. In joint action with the socialist countries, Bulgaria and Hungary have contributed and will continue to contribute to halting the arms race, to detente and disarmament as well as to strengthening security and safeguarding peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The two ministers again stated that the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union is a realistic and reliable basis for resolving the complicated international problems. According to their possibilities, the two countries will struggle to carry out this peaceful policy.

The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere and with full unanimity of views.

ZHIVKOV MEETS JAPANESE ECONOMICS REPRESENTATIVE

AU131440 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 13 May (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr (Hiroki Imazato), president of the Japanese-Bulgarian Committee for Economic Cooperation, and members of the administration of the committee. Present were the chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial and Economic Association, Mr Ognyan Doynov, the chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technological Progress, and the ambassador of Japan to Bulgaria, Mr Susumu Matsubara.

Mr Todor Zhivkov was informed of the results of the seventh session of the Bulgaro-Japanese committee held in Sofia. Discussed were the possibilities for a further development of the trade and economic relations between the two countries, for activation of technoscientific cooperation.

REAGAN STANCE ON ARMS REDUCTION TALKS DISCUSSED

Report on Press Conference

LD140858 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 14 May 82

[Correspondent Michal Stase report]

[Text] After the introduction to his press conference yesterday, U.S. President Reagan came out with a declaration in which he repeated the significant parts of his 9 May speech. On the one hand Reagan spoke about his willingness to begin negotiations on the reduction of strategic arms; on the other hand Reagan reiterated the claim that the United States should continue arming.

When asked why he did not attempt to enforce the ratification of the existing SALT II Treaty Reagan said that during his administration a change in the decision to build up the U.S. armed forces had taken place. "Our determination to continue our armament programme," said Reagan "will become a stimulus for the USSR to begin negotiating." In other words, the United States is willing to begin disarmament talks but only from a position of force.

When asked about the U.S. attitude toward the British-Argentine crisis with regard to the Malvinas Islands he admitted that the U.S. effort to mediate between the two states had failed and as a result the U.S. position in Latin America is not good. Most of the journalists' questions concerned problems related to the current crisis of the U.S. economy, the growth of unemployment and the next fiscal budget. The President found himself on the defensive a few times. Regarding his sudden interest in the fate of U.S. blacks he admitted -- unintentionally -- that his gestures could be considered dramatic.

Daily on Reagan Arms Control

AU131356 Praque RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 82 p 6

[Zdenek Prochazka article: "SALT or START? Truth About U.S. Willingness To Negotiate Strategic Nuclear Arms Limitation"]

[Excerpts] This week U.S. President Reagan again announced that he would like to open negotiations with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic nuclear arms; as is known, the negotiations have so far been unilaterally blocked by the United States.

What is the substance of the SALT II Treaty? Above all the fact that it limits the USSR and U.S. nuclear potentials and confirms and consolidates the two countries' parity in strategic nuclear arms.

This overall balance was achieved by defining the partial limits [dilci limity] for the various kinds of weapons. The quantitative limitations establish basic prerequisites for balancing on principle the most destructive offensive strategic nuclear arms on both sides, despite their different, varied and complicated nuclear potentials.

Are the Calculations Really Incorrect?

However, now President Reagan is coming out with the claim that the set figures are incorrect and unacceptable for the United States, since they had been a "unilateral U.S. concession to the Soviet Union." He openly voices distrust toward the three presidents who preceded him and toward a whole number of other political and U.S. military representatives who had been looking for a solution for all of 7 years. As with the medium-range nuclear weapons, his pretext is his incorrect and untenable comparison of merely one part of all strategic nuclear forces of the two great powers. He is simply comparing the numbers of intercontinental land-based ballistic missiles and drawing conclusions from this for the overall correlation of forces.

But surely the differences in the structure of USSR and U.S. strategic nuclear forces are understandable; they are also precisely expressed in the SALT II Treaty. In the existing overall strategic equilibrium of these forces, intercontinental land-based ballistic missiles are the basic component of the USSR's strategic forces. But in the United States warheads on similar intercontinental ballistic missiles equal merely 21 percent of the total U.S. strategic nuclear potential. More than half of the American strategic nuclear warheads are deployed on nuclear submarines. Apart from this, the United States has more strategic bombers than the Soviet Union. Thus, if President Reagan speaks of a "disparity of forces" between the United States and the USSR, it is obvious we have here an artificial and quite intentional creation of problems which are to serve the current U.S. policy. After all, this was tellingly testified to by Reagan's original idea about the correlation of forces between the two great powers, voiced in his television speech on 17 April. He declared that a "balance between the United States and the USSR existed in the period after the end of World War II, when the United States had a monopoly on the atom bomb. And solely the renewal of such a 'balance' could ensure peace for the United States."

Search for Pretexts

Reagan's administration is using certain other "arguments" for rejecting the SALT II Treaty. One of them is the allegedly "inadequate verification possibility." But in fact the treaty established quite feasible possibilities for mutual verification.

Another excuse for the negative stand taken by the Reagan government is the alleged "lack of trust." The events in Afghanistan are said to have prevented the United States from ratifying the treaty. But the United States is keeping silent not only about its own share in the situation in Afghanistan, but also about the fact that Carter had signed the treaty long before that. At the same, it did not mind that the negotiations on the treaty themselves began at the time of U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam. At other times it speaks tritely about the "Soviet threat" and "human rights" and so forth. One should allegedly wait for an improvement of the overall political atmosphere, for an increase of trust. But what could better aid the improvement of the political atmosphere and the increase of mutual trust than the ratification of the SALT II Treaty itself, since its substance is aimed at enhancing the stability of the military situation in the world and at reducing the danger of war breaking out?

Reagan can find no positive feature at all in the Soviet-American SALT II Treaty. In order to find reasons for the treaty's "inadequacies" he does not hesitate to tear out of context isolated figures and facts, and to suppress others; he consciously assesses the quantitative aspects of individual weapons systems separately from the qualitative aspects; and he intentionally exaggerates the USSR's military potential and so forth. He is doing this with only one aim in mind — to reject the SALT II Treaty in a way that would cover up the clear, enormous U.S. responsibility before the world.

With the passing of time it is becoming increasingly clear how extremely valuable and significant the SALT II Treaty is. The U.S. procrastinations with its ratification are not only causing a loss of time, but are also a threat to the treaty itself, creating a new and dangerous situation in the world. The question justly emerges: Does the danger of war increase, or decrease, without the SALT II Treaty? What solution is Reagan offering the world in place of the SALT II Treaty? What has he done so far to resolve the unusually serious problems of the danger that a war will break out?

Endeavor To Upset the Balance

It is sufficient to cite a few facts:

— The Reagan government rejected the SALT II Treaty and a whole number of the Soviet Union's proposals for negotiations on limiting feverish armament.

On the other hand, it is threatening with a confrontation and war, and meting out sanctions and "punishments."

-- Instead of limiting the feverish armament as offered by the conclusion of the SALT II Treaty, the Reagan government has adopted a whole number of measures unambiguously aimed at aggravating the international situation and enhancing feverish armament.

-- Reagan is preparing all kinds of conditions for the planned deployment of 572 Pershing II missiles and missiles with a flat trajectory in Western Europe in 1983. But, in relation to the Soviet Union, these medium-range nuclear weapons, and particularly the Pershing II missiles, are quite clearly strategic nuclear weapons. Their deployment could result in a reversal of the current correlation of nuclear strategic arms of the United States and the USSR. This would enforce inevitable measures on the part of the Soviet Union.

-- Although Reagan's government has expressed its agreement with the renewal of strategic nuclear arms limitation talks, it did so under conditions that differ from those contained in the SALT II Treaty. It has even dreamt up a new name for it -- START. It hypocritically maintains that this new name -- speaking of a "reduction" [snizeni] instead of "limitation" [omezeni] of strategic nuclear weapons -- precisely expresses the U.S. intentions. But it is also most obvious that the new label changes nothing at all in the old U.S. policy.

But such an approach can on no account contribute toward the success of U.S.-USSR negotiations, regardless of what they are called.

USSR DEPUTY PREMIER MARCHUK VISITS 12-13 MAY

Factory Tour

LD122230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Academician Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, today visited the Vladimir Ilich factory in Plzen. The esteemed guest was accompanied by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives of our political and public life. The attention of the Soviet guest was concentrated on the largest production line -- the reactor hall of the power engineering enterprise. The new production program at Skoda Plzen is growing on the foundations of mutual scientific technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR. The VVR-440 type reactors were manufactured here after assimilating Soviet technological documentation. Another example of mutual assistance is joint work in tackling problems in the production of heavy steel castings for power engineering, and in perfecting the technology for nuclear power engineering.

The scientific-technological cooperation with the Soviet organizations is of a high standard in the Skoda concern. It is necessary to take continual care so that its results can be implemented in joint practice as soon as possible. Today's visit by Comrade Guriy Marchuk to the Vladimir Ilich Lenin factory in Plzen is further evidence of the development of this cooperation.

Received by Husak

LD131358 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today the Soviet delegation headed by Guriy Marchuk, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology. Present at the reception was Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the party.

The conversation, conducted in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, concerned tasks of economic development in Czechoslovakia and the USSR and implementation of the conclusion of the congresses of the two fraternal parties in the economic sphere. Topical issues of Czechoslovak-Soviet economic and scientific-technical cooperation were also discussed. The growing significance of scientific and technological development and fast use of new scientific data for intensive development of national economy were pointed out. High assessment was given to the current results of the cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR and the necessity of deepening them further in all spheres was stressed.

Received by Strougal

LD132004 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received today Comrade Guriy Marchak, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology.

The two representatives exchanged views on a wider range of issues as regards extending production cooperation, technological cooperation, involvement in scientific progress and gradual automation of production processes. In this connection there was emphasis on those spheres which in the future could enhance USSR-CSSR scientific-technological cooperation.

Technical Accords Signed

LD132306 Prague CTK in English 1848 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Prague 13 May (CTK) -- Deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology Guriy Marchuk and Czechoslovak minister for technical development and investments Ladislav Supka ended their talks here Thursday.

They signed documents about bilateral ties, scientific and technical cooperation, and exchange of information and know-how in the sphere of planning, organization and economic management of scientific and technical development for 1982-86.

The program provided for expansion of cooperation in the development and introduction of micro-processors and robots. Attention will be paid also to standardization and unification of production.

PRAGUE REPORTS ON 13 MAY INCIDENTS IN WARSAW

Western Media Implicated

LD131814 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 May 82

[Report by Prague Radio Correspondent in Warsaw Frantisek Sojka]

[Text] The espionage broadcasting station, the so-called Radio Free Europe, and other Western radio stations have been sending floods of information to Poland during the past few days about preparations by Solidarity for strikes and demonstrations to be carried out on 13 May, that is today, 5 months after the proclamation of the state of emergency. These Western stations were literally trying to outbid each other in issuing appeals and instructions, hiding at the same time behind the names of the leaders of antisocialist forces operating in Poland and abroad. Themselves nicely in safety, the self-appointed organizers wanted to provoke fresh street disturbances, confrontations and strikes.

I travelled scores of kilometers throughout Warsaw today using both the main thoroughfares and side streets both in the center of the city and in the suburbs.

At 1200, an attempt was made to halt traffic at the Aleje Jerozolimskie and Marszalkowska Avenue junction in the center of the city. Traffic was halted for several minutes. Thanks to energetic action traffic was immediately on the move again. Some cars, which provoked this incident, were giving signals by sounding their horns and flashing their lights. Several dozen people stood on the pavement at attention with their right hands raised and two fingers forming the letter V.

I would like to stress that the vast majority of drivers found themselves here by chance and the majority of pedestrians merely looked on to continue shortly afterward to their destinations. Car horns were also sounded at several other points in the Polish capital but these were isolated incidents.

Unsuccessful attempts to provoke conflicts and strikes were also made in certain enterprises. Today, as far as I have been able to follow up this afternoon, and as confirmed by most reports, has thus been calm and the plans of the antisocialist forces to provoke large-scale unrest and disturbances have not materialized. The overwhelming majority of the working people have thus made crystal clear their rejection of the policy of confrontation propagated by the leaders of the so-called Solidarity.

U.S. Looking To Worsen Unrest

LD132046 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 13 May 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The West Instigates Tension in Poland"]

[Text] The Polish counterrevolutionary forces' latest attempts to draw the country back to chaos and anarchy cannot be assessed separately from the present international situation. Clear evidence exists that the United States is interested in worsening the situation in Poland. Besides economic blackmail Washington is also waging a cynical psychological war against Poland, which is now assuming the character of overt political subversion. It's no longer a secret that a certain number of accredited Western correspondents, (?but) also diplomats, in Warsaw have special political assignments. This is also shown by the case of an employee of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Mr Herczynski, who was arrested in Warsaw just when he was handing over to two American diplomats materials threatening the interests and security of the Polish state.

After the introduction of the state of emergency in Poland the number of visits to that socialist country by American citizens from all walks of life increased sharply. There's nothing against that, but the point is that many of them, under the pretext of establishing contacts with Polish universities and institutions, have often developed activities contrary to the interests of People's Poland. Meetings were often held in the homes of officials of so-called Solidarity, and materials and information from these meetings were delivered to activists of various so-called opposition groupings throughout Poland. It's here that we have to seek the incitement to the street provocations and vandals by overzealous young people in Polish towns at the beginning of May.

Counterrevolution in Poland is directed from outside. Without outside support it won't find ground at home. For example, the notorious so-called Committee for Social Self-Defense, KOR, whose political concept was supported by Solidarity, from its very foundation it was financed and supported by the American CIA via Radio Free Europe. Through this radio station and by help of secret emissaries they are now trying to call forth among the Poles a feeling of apathy. Indifference and hostility to the tasks of Poland's socialist reconstruction. They are trying to discredit socialism as a sociopolitical theory and practice. For this Washington seeks all ways and means to weaken the unity of the socialist countries, and in the case of Poland its historical and national singularities are misused. They are not guided by concern over Poland's fate, but on the contrary by efforts to drive Europe again into the trenches of the cold war. That's why Poland takes up an important place in the U.S. global strategy, which is meant to change the balance of forces in the world to the benefit of the United States.

Poland is to be the American President's main argument at the NATO summit in Bonn in July. Ronald Reagan intends to justify his policy of confrontation and armament also be reference to the developments in Poland. Unrest in that country brings grist to the mill of American foreign policy.

PZPR's Siwak Visits Prague

LD132116 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions met in Prague today with Albin Siwak, member of PZPR Central Committee Politburo; Eugeniusz Mielnicki, chairman of the National Commission for Cooperation of the Branch Trade Unions of Poland; and other officials.

In a comradely discussion the Polish guests briefed their Czechoslovak counterparts on the country's current situation and thanked the Czechoslovak working people for their selfless assistance provided to the Polish working class during the current complicated period.

Czechoslovak representatives briefed the Polish comrades on the conclusions of the 10th All-Trade Union Congress. They expressed the full solidarity and support of the Czechoslovak Trade Union members to all forces which strive for the restoration of socialist trade unions on class and internationalist foundations and for the consolidation of socialist order in Poland.

The participants in the meeting stressed the need for the further development of cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Polish working people. They referred to the importance of the conclusions of the recent talks between the party and state delegations of both countries headed by Comrades Gustav Husak and Wojciech Jaruzelski, which are of fundamental importance for the deepening of relations between the people of both countries.

CHNOUPEK COMMENTS ON AUSTRIAN TALKS 12 MAY

LD122222 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met in Prague today with representatives of the mass communication media. Within the frameowrk of the traditional "Journalists' Wednesday" Minister Chnoupek informed them about the main aspects of the current international situation and the tasks of Czechoslovak foreign policy following the 16th CPCZ Congress. He referred to the growing significance of the Soviet peace initiatives at a time when the reactionary circles of NATO attempt to intensify further international tension. In this connection he highly assessed the beneficial nature of mutual relations between countries with differing social systems, as witnessed also by the relations between the two neighboring states of Czechoslovakia and Austria. Minister Chnoupek said of the results of his recent trip to Vienna:

[Begin recording] We can say that the relations with this republic are developing positively in the long-term without, I would say, spectacular events. Following the normalization of relations in the mid-seventies, when there was settlement of laws relating to property rights, and following the signing of documents which expressed the will of our two countries to cooperate and develop relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence, there was -- we may say -- active development in all spheres. Austria and we have now a permanent, continual dialogue. My recent visit, for example, was my third official visit to Austria, and I had talks with new minister Pahr on a working level. We believe that our cooperation in all spheres has matured to the stage that all the conditions have been created for a summit level dialogue, that is, for answering the invitation of Austrian President Kirchschlaeger, who during his visit to our country, invited our president for an official visit to Austria. It would be the first visit by the Czechoslovak president to Austria, just as the visit by Dr Kirchschlaeger to our country of Czechoslovak several years ago, was the first visit, the first official visit.

The purpose of the foreign minister's visit to Austria was to review this situation and to discuss the possibilities for the further development of these relations, to qualify the situation and to determine whether the time is right for a higher-level dialogue. We may equivocally say that our aims, our preconditions and our preliminary conclusions have been fully confirmed. The visit took place in a very good, favorable atmosphere. Our hosts did all they could to make it good. The receptions by President of the Republic Kirchschlaeger and by Chancellor Kreisky were more of a protocol and formal nature. They had a particular feature in that they were very long so that we could discuss a large number of questions. And the talks with my counterpart, Mr Pahr, took place in a spirit of mutual trust and openness: We did not avoid a single issue which stands in the way of our dialogue becoming still better and freer.

In the economic sphere we have succeeded in doubling our trade balance in the last 5-6 years, and today we are achieving an annual turnover of almost 1 billion U.S. dollars with that country, which is our second largest Western partner. I know, it is true, that we have our reservations and our comments on the structure of that trade and on the opportunities for its improvement.

As far as the culture sphere is concerned, we noted that there is a smooth dialogue, and that there are fresh opportunities here. For example, our Austrian hosts invited us to a performance of "The Bartered Bride" in Vienna which was a very successful production. We explored the possibility of holding a week of Czechoslovak culture in Austria, and one of Austrian culture in our country on a reciprocal basis. Our preliminary discussions showed that there is great potential for cooperation here, as did the meetings with all the representatives of the opposition parties who welcomed the visit and its conclusions, and they said that all the representatives of those opposition parties would welcome a top-level visit and would do everything to ensure that it took place in a good atmosphere. [end recording]

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS CURRENT 1982 PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU121458 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Problems of Effectiveness"]

[Text] This year's plan of industrial production envisages low production growth, practically the lowest that has ever been set in our country. This is a result of the necessity to adjust the entire production base to the lower material and energy inputs, to structural changes and to other urgent requirements. The minimal production growth should not thus be causing the individual enterprises any problems. It rather yields certain benefits because it provides the opportunity to deal with some problems for which, owing to the high speed of development, there formerly was no time left.

Equally, the limited extent of newly started capital investment projects gives the building industry the chance to reduce the number of unfinished projects, to make use of the heavy earth-moving equipment for a speedy completion of ground preparation, to complete the construction of public supply mains or to make them ahead of schedule, and so on.

However, the course of implementing this year's state executive plan so far does not show any significant utilization of the existing opportunities to rectify some shortcomings. True, most enterprises are fulfilling the planned tasks — but not comprehensively: next to indicators that are in tune with the plan there are indicators that, to a smaller or greater degree, remain unfulfilled. Labor productivity gauged in terms of labor value added and the profit achieved is growing slightly in industry, but not in the building industry. The ratio between labor productivity and the wages paid is slightly unfavorable in industry and in the building industry strongly unfavorable. At the same time it must be borne in mind that this level of productivity thus measured is being achieved mainly due to the reduction of material costs, which has a favorable impact on the development of profits.

Measured in terms of gross production, labor productivity is unsatisfactory. This testifies to the fact that the process of streamlining production is not continuing at the necessary pace and that at many a place neither the available working hours nor the existing basic production assets are being made good use of. None of this is changed in the least by the fact that a number of enterprises are achieving satisfactory profitability in the use of the basic assets in relations to added labor value.

Foreign trade is developing within the limits determined by this year's plan. However, the fulfullment of this part of the state plan shows considerable irregularity and intermittence. This applies to relations with socialist as well as, above all, non-socialist customers. It is true that the conditions on the nonsocialist market are becoming increasingly difficult, that the economic crisis continues to intensify, which is accompanied by a further limitation of investment expenditures as well as the declining purchasing power of the population of these countries and problems with the sales of consumer goods. In this situation, the requirements placed on the comprehensive quality of the offered merchandise continue to grow, which is directly reflected in prices. For merchandise of mediocre quality it is impossible to get even average prices. Only technical progress, new utility value, perfect and reliable service and, on the market of consumer goods, fashion novelties are being valued. However, the aforementioned properties must not apply just to the development in the production of individual manufacturers. It is thus not enough for a certain manufacturer to improve the quality of his products when, compared with other producers, he is still lagging behind. Such merchandise has no chance to succeed.

When some foreign trade organizations have problems with securing orders in the territory of freely convertible currencies, they should all the more activate the producers to fulfill agreements with the socialist countries and the Soviet Union in particular. They should contribute with initiative to expanding integration relations and put forward suggestions for production sharing and specialization agreements. It goes without saying that the main endeavor in this direction must be exerted by the production sector itself, which should be much more flexible in looking for possibilities of expanding effective offers and mutual cooperation.

The slowdown in the rate of production growth set by the plan creates the opportunity to pay far greater attention to individual products. Judging from the added labor value indicator, which in most enterprises exceeds the planned level, there is a slight growth in the labor intensity. This means that more labor is being invested in production. The products should thus be of better quality, of higher standard than previously. However, for the time being this improvement is not reflected in the standard of the fulfillment of planned sales. It is hardly the case that, given the lower rate of production growth, the growth of the added labor value index only offsets the former, frequently invoked manpower shortage. It seems, rather, that at issue is still ineffective management, imperfect labor organization and the slow application of the discoveries of science and research in practice. This is also suggested by the adverse development of productivity in terms of gross production.

The fulfillment of tasks concerning the reduced consumption of materials and energy can be regarded as a positive feature of this year's plan fulfillment. The implementation of these tasks is not devoid of problems but we are coping with them. An undeniable role in this is played by the former disproportionate over-fulfillment of consumption norms, by the former practice of making plan fulfillment easier by means of high, essentially superfluous material inputs, especially in the building industry. However, notwithstanding the considerable savings in some enterprises compared with their previous consumption, we cannot say that we have generally caught up with advanced industrial producers in the standard of material and energy efficiency. Rather, it is only a case of eliminating obvious transgressions against reasonable management. Enterprises that have already come closer to the international standard with their consumption norms achieved this by making use of the contributions of scientific and technical progress. However, such enterprises are scanty.

There are still many untapped reserves and potentials for raising efficiency. This indicates that the intensification process of the national economy has not yet gathered the desirable momentum, that one often retains one's former routine and comfort-seeking. The aggravated conditions, be they domestic or external, for the time being do not have such a striking impact on the producers as to rouse them to new approaches, to an active solution to problems. Unfortunately, in a considerable number of cases we are still witnesses of a passive resistance to various difficulties and shortcomings. To use the sports jargon -- all efforts are concentrated on defense instead of on reinforcing the attack, on the endeavor not to allow a goal instead of trying to score as many times as possible. This reflects the persisting unwholesome practice of the managerial economic agencies, in which operative activity prevails over conceptual activity.

The development of the national economy has never advanced, and does not advance, in a straight line. Basically, what it amounts to is a permanent solution to problems and an overcoming of obstacles. While up to now we have always succeeded, to a lesser or greater extent, in fulfilling the planned tasks, in overcoming shortcomings, now it is essential to make far greater efforts in order to succeed in it from now on. However, in this process we must not use as a point of departure the experience that all problems had eventually always been resolved in one way or another. In the past this often happened at the cost of additional outlays for imports or other measures. However, such a method of solution is now unfeasible, there are no means for it, it is virtually impossible to obtain them under acceptable conditions. And unacceptable conditions would not assist in solving the situation but would make it even more complicated.

A look at the fulfillment of the planned tasks so far shows that it is essential to approach the solution to problems much more energetically and to consistently insist on the fulfillment of concrete production tasks as well as on the implementation of the principles of the set of measures for improving the planned management system of the national economy. The second condition in particular has a far-reaching applicability. Experience teaches that in the past every effective remedy began with increased demand on the standard of managerial work. Without this, it would have been impossible to achieve better results. This is true also today.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL ON TROUBLES WITH YOUTH

AU131044 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Responsibility of Youth"]

[Excerpt] The development of the socialist family as the foundation of long-term influence on the character of a young person is not without difficulty in our country. In some families anachronisms of the bourgeois morale and the petty bourgeois style of life continue to be rampant and an atmosphere of emotional stability for children is lacking.

However, sociological research affirms that this can be counteracted, if we know how to comprehensively stimulate, support and satisfy children's inborn yearning for activity in a collective. Other research proves that free time devoid of content and sufficient family support are directly connected with the existence of antisocial phenomena. This tendency strongly affects young people living in the cities in particular, where sometimes objectionable gangs form.

Juvenile deliquency and youth crime -- these are already the most extreme manifestations of the negative development of a young character. They are not a general occurence, but it also would do no harm to ponder the following information: In the past few years, our youth's share in committed punishable activity in the nature of general crime is about 20.5 percent.

Although, on the whole, this punishable activity has been on the decrease, the number of young offenders has been decreasing only gradually. It is not without interest that in this sphere the strongest social category of offenders are pupils, immediately followed by apprentices. It is significant that in many cases the punishable activities of young people are influenced by alcoholism and nonalcoholic toxicomania. Compared with the previous years, the causes of youth crime have not changed substantially, but the main -- and often latent -- cause is the character of these individuals, warped by incorrect upbringing.

Our society combats such phenomena. Even the United Youth Organization has been devoting itself to this problem. For example, the youth union organizations have gradually set up commissions to protect youth against negative phenomena, which are trying -- in cooperation with other organizations which are in contact with youth and juveniles -- to incorporate these problems into the activity of the Youth Union Organization as a firm and permanent component.

SOVIET ATTITUDE TOWARD SEA LAW TREATY EXPLAINED

AU121302 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 11 May 82 p 2

[Josef Pesek article: "Seabed Wealth For All"]

[Excerpt] A few days ago, at the end of the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, a 180-page draft text of the new convention was adopted, which regulates all aspects of the use of all the world's seas and oceans and their natural resources. The most important point of the treaty, which was adopted in New York, is the prerequisite for setting up a new international agency which will control the exploitation and utilization of the seabed's rich sources of raw materials.

The negotiations were immensely complicated and lasted several years. The wealth of the seabed should serve all mankind -- this was the principle arising from the draft convention, on the formulation of which almost 150 states concurred and which was practically ready for signing a year ago. But almost in the twelfth hour everything was changed -- the new American delegation sent by the Reagan administration torpedoed the draft and rejected the demand that all oceans, with the exception of the coastal waters, be managed by an international agency, in which all states would have equal voting rights and which would determine the ceiling [uroven] and the manner of exploitation.

The American delegation substantiated its negative position by saying that the convention would allegedly restrict the activity of private entrepreneurship. The Americans came forward with the proposal of a "free" exploitation, in order that the big capitalist monopolies would be able to plunder without restriction the natural wealth which belongs to all mankind. The U.S. position is a quite clear assertion of imperialist hegemonism, which is taking the path of power interests and economic domination of big monopolies. And, of course, also of the Pentagon hawks, who want in this manner to ensure for themselves exclusive access to strategically important raw materials.

The stubborn position of the American delegation and the fact that some countries are approaching the question of the exploitation of the seas' mineral wealth one-sidedly, without waiting for an international accord, has led the Soviet Union to adopt measures which regulate the activity of Soviet organizations when prospecting for and mining mineral raw materials from the sea bed. However, the measures are of a temporary nature and the USSR will rescind them when the new convention on the Law of the Sea becomes effective. This is to happen before the end of the year, when the participants in the conference will meet in Caracas for the final session, at which the new convention on the Law of the Sea will be officially adopted.

FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS AT PRAGUE MEETING

LD121532 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek spoke at the "Journalistic Wednesday" in Prague today about the key aspects of the current international situation and our foreign policy tasks after the 16th CPCZ Congress. He spoke in detail of the chief tendencies on the policy of imperialism and pointed to the significance of the Soviet peace initiative at a time when the reactionary circles of NATO are trying to increase international tension.

Minister Chnoupek described as important the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting of the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act and asserted that the meeting should lead to the convening of a meeting on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

He spoke about the state and prospects of disarmament negotiations and about the active role Czechoslovakia plays in them. He also mentioned the situation in those countries in which there is a dangerous level of tension, particularly those in the Middle East.

BENO, POLEDNIK ADDRESS CONFERENCE OF OFFICIALS

LD121540 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] A national conference of secretaries for political-organizational work of regional committees of the CPCZ and the city party committees in Prague and Bratislava, was held in Prague today. It dealt with improving the standard of work of party basic organizations in securing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress; the experience from the membership and public meetings at the beginning of this year; and with utilizing the knowledge gained at the international meeting of political-organizational secretaries of central committees of the fraternal communist and workers' parties from the socialist countries which was held in Prague.

Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, delivered the introductory speech. Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee spoke at the meeting about the targets of political-organizational work in mass organizations and national committees after the sixth session of the CPCZ Central Committee.

CORRESPONDENT VIEWS REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

DW141203 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] U.S. President Reagan held a press conference yesterday -- his 10th -- late in the eveningin order to reach as broad an audience as possible. The press conference was relayed live by television. Horst Kaeubler reports from Washington:

The press conference began with a statement. The President said that he wanted to renew his commitment to work toward an agreement on arms reduction through negotiations with the Soviet Union. Everybody knew, dear listeners, why this statement was made at the beginning of the press conference. President Reagan's recent speech in Eureka has raised extreme doubts in his own country. The administration announced a willingness to negotiate while adhering to a very massive program to increase nuclear weapons.

The President had hardly finished his short statement when he was confronted with questions which during this administration had never before been asked at a press conference in a more critical, persistent and pressing way. Why, Mr President, are you ignoring 7 long years of intensive and successful negotiations with the Soviet Union? Why do you not acknowledge SALT II and base new negotiations on that treaty? Why do you exclude cruise missiles, bombers and sea-based missiles from the offer of negotiations with the USSR? Why do you not undertake the commitment to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons?

In a constantly more critical, problematic and provocative way questions were fired at him: What about the stagnating economy? Are the high deficits not caused by the huge arms expenditures? What do you have to say, Mr President, about the 10 million unemployed people in the country? What do you propose to do to help these 10 million jobless people?

The massive criticism contained in these questions caused the President to become unsure of himself. The U.S. head of state had not expected such a massive attack on his policy -- an attack which reflects the growing irritation of the American public. The answers provided at the press conference were anything but convincing.

Is it not food for thought when he answered that the SALT II agreement makes the arms race legitimate? Is it not food for thought when he said that a policy of renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons would not serve any useful purpose? Is it not strange that the question of why nuclear weapons systems such as cruise missiles, bombers and sea-based missiles are excluded from the proposal on negotiations remained unanswered?

Will the 10 million jobless people in the United States be satisfied with the answer that for the time being the President does not see any real recuperation for the utterly dilapidated U.S. economy? Will they accept the statement that the dilemma of the U.S. economy is attributable to the enormously high interest rates which throttle investments, cause the economy to stagnate and this week alone entailed the bankruptcy of 530 business enterprises, including Braniff Airlines, and which have driven the unemployment rate to postwar record levels?

The real problem, however, is becoming increasingly harder to avoid in Washington these days. Are the high interest rates not attributable to the fact that the most massive nuclear weapons buildup in U.S. history pokesunprecedented holes in the state coffers, that the government -- as never before -- is covering state business with billions in loans and that the chronic domestic problems are the result of an erroneous policy?

Never before has dissatisfaction with the administration been so sharply evident at a press conference as it was in the past few hours here in Washington.

FISCHER, CONGOLESE FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAK

LD132232 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2003 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Brazzaville, 13 May (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer continued his political talks on Thursday in the Congolese capital of Brazzaville. He met with Prime Minister Louis-Sylvain Goma and with Thystere-Tchicaya, member of the Congolese Labor Party's Political Bureau. In addition he had another meeting with his counterpart, Pierre Nze.

During a dinner which Pierre Nze gave for Oskar Fischer both politicians described relations between their states as friendly and good. The visit of the GDR foreign minister exemplifies the wish of both countries to strengthen the bond of friendship, solidarity and cooperation, Pierre Nze stressed. His government highly values the GDR's participation in the economic development process of the People's Republic of Congo. In this connection the minister referrred especially to agriculture, industry and energy.

"In this it is especially important that this cooperation not be based on striving for profit and the subjugation of the other party," Pierre Nze said. The GDR is helping to overcome economic backwardness and to achieve economic independence. Pierre Nze said that securing peace and the struggle for disarmament and against colonialism, racism and imperialist exploitation are the aim of Congolese foreign policy.

Oskar Fischer said that both states are united in their joint positions and ideals in the struggle for peace and social progress. GDR foreign policy is aimed at supporting the unity of all forces for peace. Developments in the Republic of Congo are being followed with attention and interest in the GDR, Oskar Fischer said. "Relations between the SED and the Congolese Labor Party and between our states have reached an impressive level."

POLISH DELEGATION ATTENDS FARMING CONGRESS

LD140948 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] The 12th farming congress of the German Democratic Republic has begun in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin. Points recognized as urgent are the increase in plant and animal production and the retention of the economic requirement calculation.

A Polish delegation led by the ministers of agriculture and food economy, Jerzy Wojtecki, stressed the possibility of broadening agricultural cooperation between Poland and the GDR.

GOVERNMENT REVISES ENTERPRISE REGULATIONS

LD140534 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] At its session today the Council of Ministers dealt with further increasing the independence of enterprises and improving their managerial work.

On the basis of the briefing of the State Planning Committee it reviewed the work on further developing the economic management system, improving the system of incentives in enterprise management and creating the conditions for better accomodation to the market. The government has accepted guidelines for the continuation of this work.

It should be recalled that the independence of enterprises was discussed earlier, as was the problem of how the controlling authorities could be freed of unnecessary administrative and operative tasks. As a result, regulations were revised last year and are being further revised now.

The Council of Ministers has modified certain supervisory jurisdictions. The conditions of property purchasing by state organizations are newly regulated. Several of the labor regulations are going to be simplified and certain changes in the organization of labor will be decided by the enterprises, cooperatives and institutions themselves. Let us see a few examples.

Until now, any change in the days worked around Christmas and the New Year could only be permitted by supervising authorities. In the future it will be decided locally. Until now, the ministry decided which of the lower ranking employees could travel firstclass on the train. Now this will also be within the enterprise's scope of decision. An engineer could apply for further education in economics only on the controlling authority's recommendations. From now on, a recommendation from the enterprise management will suffice. Until now an institution could apply to the Construction Ministry for exemption from the compulsory norms regulating the size of its premises only through the mediation of its own ministry. Now this can be done directly. Until now all employers have had to submit the collective agreements to the supervising authorities. In the future these authorities will deal only with disputed cases.

Other, similar adjustments in the regulations were decided on. They will improve and speed up the procedures. The independent enterprises, of course, will be able to adapt themselves to the changing economic circumstances and conditions more easily and more quickly.

MARJAI RETURNS TO BUDAPEST FROM U.S. 13 MAY

LD132010 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 13 May (MTI) -- Hungarian Vice-Premier Jozsef Marjai returned home from his official visit in the United States today.

BRIEFS

TALKS IN DENMARK -- Copenhagen, 13 May (MTI) -- Under the regular consultations of the Hungarian and Danish Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Karoly Szarka paid a visit to Denmark between May 10 and 13 at the invitation of his Danish colleague, Peter Dyvid, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs. In the course of the talks they exchanged views on current international issues and the development of Hungarian-Danish relations. Karoly Szarka was received by Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs Kjeld Olesen. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 13 May 82 LD]

SCATTERED PROTEST STRIKES REPORTED 13 MAY

Minor Bydgoszcz Strikes

LD131456 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 13 May 82

[Report by Bydgoszcz correspondent Marcin Rykowski]

[Text] It was a public secret in the Bydgoszcz area that today, in particular at noon, was to become the time of more disruption, this time disruption of production. Work enterprises in Bydgoszcz Voivodship worked normally today, however, if one does not consider the well-known difficulties with raw materials. It is true, however, that in a few Bydgoszcz work enterprises, among them in Eltra, Zachem and Elektromontaz, a dozen or so people attempted to strike at noon. Also this morning in some Bydgoszcz enterprises, leaflets appeared sporadically. Municipal transportation functioned normally and there were no street incidents in the city.

Regional Reports

LD131452 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpts] Our Krakow correspondent Barbara Leszczynska reports that the authorities of Jagiellonian University issued an appeal today to preserve calm and not to undertake any actions as this would carry incalculable consequences. The appeal, signed by the rector, prorectors and deans of the university, was posted on the doors of university buildings. At precisely 1200 a group of over 100 students gathered in the square in front of the Collegium Novum building. They stayed there calmly for 15 minutes. More than the usual number of buses and streetcars went along their routes in Krakow today. By the afternoon there were no stoppages. The municipal transportation worked as on any other day.

The day also passed calmly in Nowy Sacz Voivodship. Only in a few work enterprises were certain signs of disquiet noted. Among them, the workers of the railroad rolling stock repair works and of the Sacz bus repair works slowed down their pace of work at noon. Some of them extended their cigarette break and others simply pretended to work.

In Zakopane, in the Zawrat disabled cooperative a group of employees undertood physical exercise for 15 minutes even though they had not held any exercises for years.

In some towns of the voivodship leaflets appeared calling for a 15-minute strike but they did not have the effect desired by their authors.

Also in Olsztyn Voivodship, according to our reporter Miroslaw Rogalski, factories worked as normal. No work stoppages were noted for instance in (Ozos), where it is estimated that the workers cut down on their cigarette break so that they would not be seen as wishing to strike. At noon in the streets of Olsztyn traffic went on as normal. Only at the headquarters of the Solidarity regional board did someone place a bunch of flowers. Just before 1200, musicians of the philharmonic, who were holding a rehearsal at the time, played the national anthem and announced a break.

Warsaw, Other Disruptions

LD131702 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Our Warsaw correspondent Ryszard (Debowski) reports that the calls for a 15-minute strike to be held at noon today, repeatedly broadcast by the subversive radio stations, in particular by Radio Free Europe, did not disrupt the work of enterprises in Warsaw and in the voivodship. However, in some enterprises, according to information received so far, attempts were made to strike and small groups of people, usually 15 to 30 strong, encouraged others to strike.

In three factories part of the work forces did hold a strike. Such a situation arose in the Unitra-Unima machinery and technological equipment factory, in the Mera-Pnefal works in Falenica where about 300 people joined in a 15-minute strike, and in the (Inko) works in Karczew where about 300 people went on strike. Attempts to strike were also made by small groups of employees in scientific and research institutes, for instance in the Institute for Shaping the Environment, in the Medical Institute and in the Municipal [Komunalna] Technology Institute. About 1,000 people held a short gathering in the courtyard of Warsaw University.

Traffic was not stopped in the capital. Only at the Aleje Jerozolimskie and Marszalkowska Street junction a crowd of over 1,000 people gathered waiting for something to happen. A few dozen vehicles, mainly delivery vans and private cars, switched their lights on and blew their horns. The militia enabled the traffic to move. There were no clashes. At about 1230 the crowd dispersed. Apart from this, only sporadic cases of switching on car lights and blowing horns were noted. Traffic moved without major disruptions. And so another attempt to disrupt the normal progress of work and life in Warsaw failed. This is a significant fact.

Our Poznan correspondent Zbigniew Kubiak reports that the situation in and around Poznan was generally calm. However, there were some attempts to disrupt the rhythm of life. For example, a siren was switched on at 1200 today at the Pomet works. This caused a lot of confusion and there were sporadic attempts to stop work. A similar situation occurred at the Cegielski works where 200 people stopped work. At the No 8 secondary school leaflets were distributed calling for a strike. About 150 students from the Poznan Polytechnic gathered to hold a silent protesting lasting several minutes. There are no reports from other schools.

In Bialystok Voivodship, Marek (Liberacki) reports, all works and enterprises worked without disruption. At the same time, leaflets were distributed on the streets of Lomza saying: "Time to settle accounts with the party, signed Kondor." At noon, at the Narew cotton industry works building, a Solidarity flag was hoisted. In Pisz, several employees stopped work at three small works enterprises.

In Lodz, as our correspondent Urszula Mikolajczyk reports, calm has reigned since morning. Normal life is going on. In the decisive majority of enterprises work continued without disruption. However, there was a 15-minute stoppage at the weaving mill in the Marchlewski cotton industry works, in which around 100 persons took part, as well as at the experimental department of the regional union of cooperatives of the disabled. Around 150 students at Lodz University assembled in front of the building. Thirty students interrupted classes for 15 minutes as did teachers at the State Theatrical, Film and Television College. In the center of Lodz, on Sienkiewicz Street, leaflets demanding the release of political prisoners were distributed.

And one more report, from Radom, from Zdzislaw Henke. He reports that in all localities of Radom Voivodship there was normal pedestrian and vehicular traffic. In the largest enterprise in Radom Voivodship, the General Walters Metal Works, over 160 different kinds of typewriters, among other things, were produced during the first shift. The workforce of the Radoskor [leather goods] combine, which made 11,000 pairs of ladies and young people's shoes for the home market and for export, worked with equal diligence.

Swidnik, Mielce Strikes

LD131704 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpts] Today was a normal work day. We toured Warsaw factories with our camera. In the Warszawa steel plant, 4,500 people worked on the first shift. We were told that approximately a dozen employees of the scrap metal processing department and one crane driver stopped work for a few minutes.

Apart from small groups attempting to incite strikes at enterprises employing thousands of workers, work went on normally. Only in two enterprises, in Swidnik and in Mielce were the organizers able to gain a considerable degree of support for their lamentable initiatives. Attempts to disrupt the traffic also failed.

Szczecin Curfew Changes

LD131630 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Today we received a communique issued by the Szczecin voivoda's press spokesman. He reports that in connection with the progressive stabilization of life and the improvement of harmony and order in Szczecin, the Szczecin voivoda has decided by way of a 13 May directive that as of tomorrow, 14 May, he will establish curfew hours for all citizens, irrespective of age, from 2300 to 0500 of the next day.

One can assume that the younger generation of Szczecin now understands that the streets are not the appropriate place for [word indistinct] the affairs of our country, and that disturbing harmony and social order does not serve the idea of national accord but that it is exploited by the enemies of our state and criminal elements. One should thus hope that the need to withdraw the decision just taken will not occur.

The normalization of the situation in our town has also allowed the making of a decision concerning the withdrawal of all trade restrictions. Moreover, the Szczecin voivoda has approached the ministerial authorities with a request that Szczecin be considered for reconnecting long-distance telecommunications as early as possible.

'Individual' Kielce Stoppages

LD131644 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] According to the reports of our Kielce correspondent, Andrzej (Matkowski), today is proceeding normally in the region.

As far as the voivodship as a whole is concerned, individual cases of work stoppages have been noted. In general plants have worked rhythmically and according to plan.

Academic activities proceeded as normal at the Kielce-Swietok-Rzyska Polytechnic, at the Higher Teachers' School and at secondary school levels.

Roundup of Protests

LD131756 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpts] At the Tomasz factory in Gniezno 150 people stopped work for 30 minutes. Approximately 150 students from the polytechnic held a silent protest lasting several minutes. Leaflets calling for a strike were scattered at the No 8 secondary school in Poznan.

Our correspondents report that in Katowice Voivodship the day passed calmly, transport has been operating without a hitch; all departments in the Katowice steelworks worked as normal.

We have been informed that work stoppages have been noted at the SSM [expansion unknown] press shop in Tychy and Transbud. In the Erk factory in Laziska and in the Haleba powerplant in Ruda Slaska factory sirens sounded for several seconds. In Byton several taxi drivers sounded horns at 1200.

Our Krakow correspondent reports that the Jagiellonian University authorities appealed today for calm and for no action to be taken. The appeal, signed by the rector, vice rectors and deans, has been hung up on the university door. At exactly 1200, more than 100 students assembled in the Collegium Novum Square, where they stayed for 15 minutes.

Minor Gdansk Actions

LD131812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 May 82

[Wanda (?Starmilska) report]

[Excerpts] On the Gdansk coast, the strike calls did not result in major disruptions. Reports from powerplants did not note any decrease in the use of electrical power in Gdansk Voivodship. Above all, the workforces of labor work plants, including the shipyards, did not participate in the strikes. However, it has to be noted that even in the shipyards there were isolated cases of single persons or small groups stopping work at noon. The ports continued working normally.

In some smaller industrial plants and service plants there were partial strikes. At higher education institutions there were attempts to organize strikes but they were not supported by the students. In the afternoon there was no unrest in the tri-city area. In conclusion, there was general calm on the coast.

Warsaw, Krakow 'Gatherings'

LD132016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] In the evening in the center of Krakow, and also in the old town section of Warsaw, gatherings [zbiegowisko] took place which were dispersed by the forces of order.

Further Nationwide Roundup

LD140758 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Our society demonstrated its maturity yesterday. It did not allow itself to be led astray by voices calling for disruption in the rhythm of work and for breaches of public order. In fact, reports sent in from throughout the country show that normal life and normal work went on practically everywhere. Only sporadic incidents were noted, which had no effect, by either either size or scope, on the general situation. The participation of workers in 15 minute strikes was negligible. In Ursus, with its many thousands of employees, for example, 20 people went on strike, and in the Kasprzak plant, 15 did so. A similar situation pertained in the Warsaw steelworks and at the Warynski and Nowotko plants.

In Wroclaw factories and work places the production rhythm was normal, disrupted only by material difficulties. In only a few factories were there attempts to organize short strikes or a go-slow action. In the Jelcz car plants, with their many thousand-strong work force, only a dozen or so isolated cases of protest work stoppages were noted. The miners of all hard coal mines also worked productively. Steelworks in Silesia and the basin, as well as powerplants and factories, also worked normally.

Attempts to disrupt peace and order in the plants of Poznan Voivodship were not successful either. In this city, leaflets were scattered on school grounds, among other places, calling for an assembly at the unity monument in Mickiewicz Square. However, this operation was not a success either. A good rhythm of work was also maintained in the work places of Lublin Voivodship. Production stopped at noon for 15 minutes only in the WSK transport equipment plant in Swidnik, but not in the nonstop production sections. In Lublin Voivodship plants, 40 people in one Agromet enterprise and 20 people in a blind persons' cooperative did not work.

In a number of higher education establishments at about noon yesterday, groups of students were observed to be gathering in front of university buildings. This was the case at Warsaw and Lodz Universities and at the Mining and Metallurgical Academy in Krakow. In the evening, in Krakow city center and also in Warsaw's old town, crowds gathered and were dispersed by the forces of law and order. PAP reports that those who stopped work yesterday, causing disruption in the operation of workplaces, will be liable to the sanctions authorized by the martial law regulations.

AFP on Warsaw Incidents

NC131905 Paris AFP in English 1841 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 May (AFP) -- Clashes broke out here today between security forces and some 1,000 young demonstrators in the old city. Incidents erupted after a mass at St John's Cathedral marking the first anniversary of the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II in Rome.

Calm later returned to the old city and it appeared that the incidents were only minor although militia used batons and shields to disperse the demonstrators. Eyewitnesses said that the demonstrators, who had not attended the mass, grouped on the cathedral square and refused to leave when ordered by militiamen. The demonstrators put up little resistance and later went off into the old city.

COMMENTARY ON FAILURE OF STRIKE APPEALS

Foreign Reports Viewed

LD131514 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 13 May 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] Press agencies around the whole world have been looking forward to 13 May in Poland. They have been waiting for noon. However, the reports which found themselves on the desks of the duty editors did not bring the expected revelations from the streets of Polish cities.

The appeal from the Solidarity underground for drivers to stop their cars and, by sounding their horns, protest against the martial law, met with only a small response. Such a report is carried by the UPI agency. Similar statements are contained in a REUTER dispatch, although here and there the sounds of horns reached journalists' ears from somewhere in the distance. The report carried by UPI from Lublin also mentions undisturbed street traffic. REUTER even managed to note, with objectivity, one must confess, that the militia was less visible on the streets today than yesterday. At the same time, as far as demonstrations are concerned, reports had to restrict themselves to accounts that slightly over 1,000 persons assembled in the center of Warsaw. So much for the first journalists' reports.

In fact, one could call it a day after this small compilation of facts. They are expressive. Now one should wait for the commentaries which will be in tomorrow's morning editions of papers and in today's radio and television programs in the West. What conclusions will be drawn from these facts? We shall listen and read (?about it).

Western Hopes Dashed

LD131920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 May 82

[Adam Wysocki Commentary]

[Text] There were expectations, there are disappointments. Among those disappointed were those who were predicting and hoping for a great row, one on a really large scale which would make the sensational headlines about events in Poland again appear in the columns of the world press.

As is generally known, for quite a few days now the Western propagandists have not stopped passing on instructions and advice concerning a new wave of unrest in our country. This wave was to begin this time primarily in work enterprises where a general 15-minute work stoppage was to take place, not to mention various minutes of silence. The instigators of this action were seriously hoping for a return to pre-December chaos and a progressive destabilization of the state.

Predominant among Poland's 36 million people are those who do not share the views of the extremists who believe that discussions are best carried out with the authorities using stones. In our country there are many urgent problems, there are many matters which urgently require a solution, a settlement, a regulation. There is a long list of mutual grievances, just and unjust grudges, irritations and even conflicts. But they can and should be disposed of in conditions of social calm and a serious dialogue, and not in an atmosphere of calls for breaking the law, disturbing the order, and throwing stones -- stones which, as the Primate Jozef Glemp correctly stated, cannot be used as arguments. And it is precisely arguments, and a sober, honest, complete exchange of views that we need more than ever, especially now when the country has found itself continually sliding downward.

A return to political strikes, calls for new divisions between people, a broadening of one Pole's hatred for one another, has never served the interests of Poland as our common fatherland whose fate is dear to us. The conscious citizens of our country, irrespective of understandable world-outlook and ideological differences, can maintain calm and sense and will not allow themselves to be provoked by people who are irresponsible and deprived of elementary imagination. They know that not new work stoppages but only work and calm can help us all and create perspectives for a better tomorrow.

We want to sort out our Polish matters ourselves. We do not need outside interference here, nor instigators, irrespective of how beautiful-sounding are (?the statements which) they use. We have heard enough words about friendship and solidarity with us during the last 2 years. Poland needs primarily calm and more calm. Whoever disturbs this calm or instigates disturbances of this calm surely has no more illusions that the constitutional authority, appointed to guard this calm, can use its authority. The times of inert and helpless authority are behind us: Whoever thinks differently is having delusions.

Hostile 'Offensive' Misfired

LD132154 Warsaw PAP in English 2043 GMT 13 May 82

["Lessons To Be Drawn" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 May (PAP) -- PAP commentator writes in connection with May 13.

Five months have passed since the declaration of martial law. A few days ago the press brought a balance sheet of achievements of that period, a sober and objective attempt at evaluating the situation. The incontrovertible conclusion is that the country is heading toward stability. But on May 13, after an artillery barrage from foreign subversive propaganda centres, given active support by extremists from the suspended Solidarnosc union attempts were made to obliterate this obvious picture of the situation which is winning increasing social acceptance.

According to the scenario for destabilization, the labour world was to have been brought on to the stage through mass workers demonstration, expressed chiefly by strikes. This was to have heightened threats to public order, which would enable the defeated Solidarnosc extremists come to the surface. This plan, as proved by reports from all over the country, suffered a setback, although there were isolated attempts at carrying out the act. Workers from large industrial enterprises did not support the troublemakers.

The workers, refusing to lend an ear to the firebrands' instigation, have proved throughout these days that they are determined to preserve peace in the country and are fully aware that the path of overcoming the crisis and surmounting our troubles leads solely through productive work, economic reform, renewal and national accord. Thus the "offensive," prepared with such publicity and with foreign assistance, directly aimed against our basic national interests, has misfired.

The victory of reason, won with the participation of the whole society, [words indistinct] workers, [words indistinct] put our fears completely [word indistinct].

The raisings [as received] of Poland is sure to be continued in the atmosphere of struggle, attempts to disrupt the process of stabilization, creation of a climate of aggression, hatred, insecurity and anticipation. It is of utmost importance for the country to avoid tomorrow and also the day after as it was done today, being [word indistinct] to an anti-Polish game played in the name of external interests. In the circumstances, the weight of patriotic agreement -- true to the spirit of the latest Sejm declaration -- is assuming (?special) significance. For it is necessary to give resolute and effective rebuff to these destructive attempts.

Strike Calls Rejected

LD132210 Warsaw PAP in English 2106 GMT 13 May 82

[By PAP commentator]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 May (PAP) -- Once again in the course of the last two years the world looked at Poland with tension on Thursday. Will there be a confrontation? Will the Poles take to the streets or strike, for even a brief moment, heeding the encouragement beamed by hostile radio stations as well as the exhortations of the extremists of the suspended Solidarity and activists of other antisocialist groupings in Poland? Polish blood will perhaps be spilt? These expectations did not materialize. The extremists, faithful to the motto 'apres nous, le deluge', called on the people from their underground hideouts to fight against the authorities 'to the end' (what and whose end?), suffered a defeat. The overwhelming majority of Poles, including those who are not enthusiastic about the government long-range policy aimed at removing the structural causes of social and economic crises, went on with their work. Polish workers gave proof of their wisdom by not letting themselves be drawn into an adventurous game. The cases of demonstrations which occurred here and there on Thursday were of a marginal nature. Peace was maintained and work, so necessary for the country, did not stop. The idea of a national agreement is slowly gaining understanding. The awareness of the fact that we first must eat, dress ourselves and secure fuel for winter time, and only then can lead the dispute on the shape of national institutions meeting contemporary requirements has reached everybody. [sentence as received]

Many factors contributed to the fact that the Poles rejected calls by extremists. Among them was a correct appraisal of our situation and the needs of the country, tiredness with calls for successive protest actions (staged at the expense of the entire society and not those who call for them), realization that strikes and street demonstrations will not result in more bread or shirts. Not without significance, of course, was the consistency of the authorities which had showed readiness to [word indistinct] with determination during earlier attempts to sow anarchy in the country. The [word indistinct] (?barometer) has inched. The isolation of those who would like to realize their aspirations for (?leadership) at the cost of riots in the streets has deepened. This creates conditions not only for a peaceful resumption [words indistinct] task of economic reconstruction, but for the rebuilding, [words indistinct] concord. It brings closer the day when (?martial law) will pass to the history of national tragedies. It is impossible to speak of concord with those who send [words indistinct] in the streets.

Papers on 'Failed' Attempts

LD140948 Warsaw PAP in English 0805 GMT 14 May 82

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 14 May (PAP) -- "For Themselves, Their Families, Their Country" (TRYBUNA LUDU), "The Working Class Did Not Su.cumb to Calls for Strike" (ZYCIE WARSZAWY), "Workers' 'No' to Anti-Socialist Provocators" (ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI) -- these are the front-page headlines in Warsaw dailies which stress in their accounts of May 13 that life and work in the country went on normally and attempts to stir up tension in Poland by her internal and external opponents totally failed.

This is also the subject of a number of commentaries.

"Provocation failed as the main addressees of calls for strikes showed wisdom. They made no response to appeals by Western broadcasting stations," TRYBUNA LUDU observed.

"The organizers of provocations were not supported by workers on a significant scale. This is very symptomatic. Would it make the opposition think? It should," the paper continued and stressed that the successive provocation, after attempts to sow unrest on May 13, could not succeed for several reasons:

"An overwhelming majority of the society, although still critical about the crisis situation in Poland, has never lost common sense. It drew conclusions from the experience of the past two years."

"It seems that numerous social groups, still reserving criticism, begin to see, or even appreciate (?measures) taken by the party and the government to secure calm and the sense of security," the daily's commentator said adding that "people want to work normally and earn their livings."

"Such a social mood, such attitudes are very dangerous for the opponents of socialism, for the right, for Western organizers of provocations as the ground is being cut from under their feet. Therefore, it is difficult to expect that all of a sudden they will stop disturbing us, that they will give up attempts to inspire further tensions," the daily wrote to conclude that "common sense won. The majority of workers proved this yesterday."

"Throughout the last few months, very difficult months, the current of resilience, determination and faithfulness to the basic socio-political principle of our state has made itself felt ever so strong," ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote.

"For the last few weeks these principles have again been the target of sharp attacks launched by home-bred extremists and foreign hostile propaganda centres. Attempts were made to persuade the Polish society that it was keen on an adventure," the daily noted.

"But the awareness was growing that passively to lend the ear to alien persuasion will bring advantages to no one in Poland — neither the state as a whole, nor any of her citizens, who want order, peace, democratic reforms and better economy."

"Apart from sporadic incidents, of which we wrote separately, May 13 was the day of test of sound reason. This inspires hope that we shall stick together and proceed towards agreement round the most vital matters," said the paper.

More Press Comment

LD140916 Warsaw PAP in English 0821 GMT 14 May 82

["Victory of Reason" -- PAP Headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 May (PAP) -- A number of Polish newspapers today carry commentaries about yesterday's abortive attempts by Solidarnosc extremists to bring about confrontation with the authorities.

The daily RZECZPOSPOLITA says that "many people waited for that Thursday with concern. This concern was carefully -- every recent day -- whipped up, especially by foreign radio stations. They expected a successive wave of tension and disturbance in Poland, counting on the steadily stirred up emotions to gain the upper hand over reason. The society did not let itself get provoked. Prudence, responsibility, calm were the features on that day -- with few exceptions -- of popular attitudes in factories and streets. Dialogue is the condition of accord and calm is the condition of dialogue. This must be created by reason, responsibility and work. Only on this basis we can rebuild confidence in our strength and agree through that which links -- and not divides -- the Polish society."

"The government policy of agreement, sweeping reforms, restoration of social confidence is only possible under conditions of authentic, decisive support from the majority of the nation. We must all feel co-responsible for that which is most important for our country. The civic attitude of the majority of the society, featuring responsibility and prudence, gave this truth a really meaningful expression last Thursday."

The army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI added that "yesterday proved how increasingly common is the consciousness that all which harms the shaping of national agreement and accord, destroys calm and public order, disorganizes work -- all that may only delay the process of democratic transformations as well as hinder and move away the coming out of the crisis. Circumspection, reason and civic responsibility have won yesterday. This is what all of us and our homeland need also today and tomorrow," pointed out the armed forces daily.

PAP REPORTS U.S. EXPULSION OF DIPLOMATS

LD132116 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 May (PAP) — [Passage indistinct] The Polish Charge d'Affaires in the United States, Zdzislaw Ludwiczak was summoned to the State Department where Undersecretary of State for European Affairs, Lawrence Eagleburger handed him a note to the effect that two Polish diplomats, namely the scientific attache and second secretary for political affairs of the Polish Embassy have been declared personae non grata and were asked to leave U.S. territory by May 17.

No charges have been made against the two, which indicates that this is retaliation for the recent expulsion by Polish authorities of two U.S. diplomats engaging in activities contrary to their diplomatic status. At the same time the Polish side was notified that the U.S. side unilaterally suspended payments from the joint Maria Sklodowska-Curie Fund set up to finance Polish-U.S. cooperation in scientific research. The move affects the payment of travel expenses of Polish and U.S. scientists travelling to the other country. The Polish charge d'affaires made an appropriate protesting statement as he received the note in question.

Thus we have to do with successive moves aimed against Poland which add to the tensions in relations between the two countries, says PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski. First of all, two diplomats have been ordered out whom the U.S. Government does not and cannot accuse of any offence, especially an infringement of any laws or regulations binding in the United States nor activity inconsistent with the diplomatic status. Curtailment of payments from the joint Maria Sklodowska-Curie Fund does harm to scientific cooperation, hits most at Polish and American science, i.e. areas and persons having nothing in common with politics.

The above decisions are consistent continuation of the policy announced last December involving a [word indistinct] of economic restrictions strictly observed by the American side.

All in all, we have to do with a policy which serves to whip up tension in the international forum, obstructs the dialogue between states and nations -- a policy that is alien to the aims of the Polish nation and the authorities.

JARUZELSKI SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE TO SFRY

LD131944 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] In response to the mine disaster in Zenica, Yugoslavia, the president of the Council of MInisters, Wojciech Jaruzelski, sent a message of condolences to the chairman of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Mining Minister Lt Gen Czeslaw Piotyrowski also sent a message on behalf of Polish miners.

TELEVISION SERIES ON RFE REPORTED BY PAP

Part One: RFE History

LD130045 Warsaw PAP in English 0837 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 10 May (PAP) -- A series of four documentary films of which the first was shown on Polish television tonight depicts the subversive activity of Radio Free Europe (RFE) subsidized by the U.S. Government. The main hero in the series is 51-year-old Polish citizen, Mieczyslaw Lach, who was on thestaff of the radio station for many years.

The film begins with showing the buildings which house Free Europe Radio, a place where propaganda for the gullible and naive listeners is prepared daily. This propaganda is to help the West combat communism in East European countries. Political subversion and ordinary espionage activity are the words which succinctly describe the everyday operation of the radio station.

Mieczyslaw Lach shares with TV viewers his recollections and remarks concerning the methods of work of the anti-Polish radio station. On the screen appeared the principal personages responsible for the day-to-day implementation of Radio Free Europe's objectives: James Brown -- the incumbent RFE director, is a senior CIA functionary. George Perry is responsible for broadcasts directed against Poland.

The film also showed photographs of Polish workers on the RFE staff. Although not workers of the CIA which admits only American nationals, they carry out espionage assignments and are on the CIA payroll.

Radio Free Europe beamed its first broadcast on 4 July 1950, intended for Polish and Hungarian listeners. Ever since the radio station has undergone many organisational changes, was considerably expanded and moved its headquarters from New York to Munich. But its principal aims and tasks, such as discrediting the ideology and practice of the socialist countries, inspiring and maintaining activities aimed against the socialist system, gradual erosion and dismantling of structures of the socio-political system, as well as political, military and economic disintegration of states of the socialist community have not changed. The fact that since 1973, Radio Free Europe has been financed through different channels does not mean that the station has been forgotten by the intelligence agencies. Mieczyslaw Lach says that the contacts have not loosened, only the forms have changed.

Part Two: CIA Links

LD120916 Warsaw PAP in English 0825 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 11 May (PAP) -- In the second installment of a TV series on the Radio Free Europe (RFE), the U.S. financed radio station broadcasting to East European socialist countries Mieczyslaw Lach, former long standing employee of RFE, described its connections to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). He said there was evidence of CIA's direct involvement in the activities of RFE. For instance, RFE beams in its Polish-language broadcasts texts of numerous documents (appeals, leaflets, proclamations). These documents are beyond any doubt fabricated by the CIA. Father Jankowski, who has been in daily contact with Lech Walesa, has categorically stated that Walesa denied having signed any leaflets or appeals after 13 December, 1981. Those which do circulate are forgeries.

To all the antisocialist forces in Poland, RFE plays the role of a lighthouse, attracting them like moths are attracted to a flame, Lach said further. This creates an excellent opportunity for the CIA to make contacts and gather information. Among the informers from Poland who visited RFE were Bogdan Lis, Adam Michnik, Barbara Torunczyk, and Miroslaw Chojecki of the extreme wing of Solidarity and, formerly, of KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee]. KOR had direct connections to RFE.

KOR was the only Polish illegal organization financed by RFE in the early period after 1976, although other oppositionist organizations were also active, Lach stated. The CIA decided that KOR was best suited to destablize life in Poland. The entire KOR membership later joined Solidarity. Until the end of last year many leading personalities from Solidarity travelled to Munich and brought along materials of interest to RFE and the CIA.

Part Three: Emigres Polled

LD13050 Warsaw PAP in English 2122 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] The third installment of a four-part series on the activities of Radio Free Europe, the U.S. financed Munich-based broadcasting station beaming anti-socialist propaganda to Eastern European countries, revealed a lesser-known form of activity by the station, namely (?polling) travelers from Eastern Europe.

As Mieczyslaw Lach, a long-time former employee of the RFE told Polish viewers tonight, pollsters on the payroll of the station approach unsuspecting travellers upon their arrival in a Western capital and, posing as his compatriots longing for news from their home country, try to strike a conversation. Soon the questions asked by pollsters start following questionnaires prepared by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The task of the pollster is to conduct conversations in such a way that the answers satisfy the expectations of the CIA.

Material from polling is later distorted. The whole process has nothing in common with the activity of well-established public opinion polling centres operating in the West. The data gathered from questionnaires is used not only in preparing materials and broadcasts by RFE but also sent to various decision making centres in the USA and presented in the U.S. Congress and the White House.

Part Four: Instigatory Role

LD132202 Warsaw PAP in English 2104 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 May (PAP) -- The last of the four [word indistinct] Polish television devoted to the subversive activity of the Munich-based Radio Free Europe was screened tonight. The facts were presented by Mieczyslaw Lach who for many years worked on the RFE staff. Tonight's part showed structural links of the broadcasting station with the U.S. power centres. Under the 1973 Senate law the broadcasting station was awarded the status of a government agency. In the situation, the radio's activity urging passive resistance, calling for strikes, instigation of unrest and destabilization of the country amounts to brutal interference in the affairs of a sovereign state for which the U.S. Government bears responsibility, said Mieczyslaw Lach in conclusion.

WARSAW COURT SENTENCES LEAFLET DISTRIBUTORS

LD132128 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] The Warsaw Military District Court has summarily examined a case concerning the dissemination of leaflets containing false information which could create unrest at the Nowy Sacz railway depot and in other work enterprises in the city. The court sentenced eight persons to imprisonment ranging from 2-4 years.

SOLIDARITY LEAFLET PRINTERS ARRESTED IN SZCZECIN

LD13128 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] We have been informed by the press officer of the Szczecin Civil Militia Voivodship Headquarters that on 8 May the security service uncovered an illegal printing shop in the printing works of the voivodship branch of the supreme technological organization. The detained persons, using matrices and equipment from the works, printed leaflets, among other things, thus continuing the suspended activity of NSZZ Solidarity.

Several persons were arrested including the manager of the workd. The investigation under summary procedure and under the supervision of the regional prospector's office in Szczecin, is being conducted by the voivodship headquarters of the Civic Militia.

FOUR SZCZECIN MILITIAMEN STILL HOSPITALIZED

LD131320 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] [no dateline received] -- The voivodship militia command in Szczecin reports that four militiamen who were victims of the street disturbances in Szczecin on 4-5 May are still in the hospital with serious injuries. Five others have now been released from the hospital. Altogether, 21 militiamen were injured in the disturbances. Of the rowdies who attacked the militia only 24 persons needed medical assistance.

FORMER OFFICIAL CLEARED OF EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE

LD110858 Warsaw PAP in English 0821 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 10 May (PAP) -- Former Polish Vice-Minister for Engineering Industry Janusz Szotek and his wife Maria were cleared of charges of having appropriated a detached house in a trial which came to an end at Warsaw's Voivodship Court today. The verdict is subject to appeal. The court questioned the prosecutor's charges which said the Szotek couple appropriated assets worth some 250 thousand zlotys and cheated the administration authorities by stating that they owned no landed property the moment they purchased the house. The court found both the appropriation and cheating charges unfounded. It declared that in legal terms there was no evidence to support the cheating charge. It also found unobjectionable the fact that the Szoteks had earlier bought a private flat which they duly ceded to their son, and only then they bought the house, which they did at a 40 per cent discount.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON LEADERS' ACTIVITIES

Siwak Addresses Workers

AU121154 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 May 82 p 2

[W.A.J. Report: "'Trade Unions Were Not Established Just 16 Months Ago' -- A. Siwak meets building workers"]

[Text] PZPR Politburo Member Albin Siwak was on 7 May the guest of representatives of Ciechanow building enterprises and of the enterprises associated with building. The meeting was attended by Zdzislaw Lucinski, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Ciechanow.

A. Siwak had been invited by the Ciechanow builders to discuss trade unions, but the issues brought up at the meeting did not just concern trade union matters. Even the first participant in the discussion -- Zdzislaw Cieszkowski from the building combine -- spoke of the issue of cooperation between workers self-management bodies and trade unions in enterprises. In connection with the resumption of activity by these bodies, Andrzej Czapigo, first secretary of the basic party organization in the building combine, asked A. Siwak whether those bodies' activities, which have been resumed before trade unions can resume their functions, would not result in the domination of workers self-management bodies over trade unions.

Answering questions on trade unions, A. Siwak said among other things that, precisely because trade unions had been suspended, we need a body that would defend workers' interests, but stressed that there are still the bodies in which the political adversary enjoys superiority. Discussing the future of trade unions, he said: "The trade union movement's history is much longer than those 16 months to which we always return. The struggle of the workers class for its rights began 100 years ago and all these years the workers class has waged a determined struggle, although no one continued to support it and to bless its banners."

Referring to the statements made by the workers he continues to meet, A. Siwak said that today the workers are for one kind of class trade unions--such that are able to combine the interests expressed by the workers upsurge in the summer of 1980 and that are, at the same time, genuine trade unions of the workers class. I take the view, he said, that the opinion of the workers class in large industrial areas will be a determining factor in trade union affairs.

The other important subject of the meeting was the working problems of the builders' community. The meeting discussed the charter of building workers and the defective wage grades, which benefit the less efficient workers with lower qualifications. There were also questions on the country's present political and economic situation. When during this questioning the issue of trade unions again emerged, and A. Siwak was asked when trade unions would be able to begin their activity, he said that the first step toward it should be the passing by the SEJM of the Trade Union Law.

Urbanski at Warsaw Meeting

LD111756 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Regional conferences of chairmen of voivodship party control commissions are discussing and assessing the party Control Commission's work content, style and methods and the effectiveness of the measures undertaken by the commissions, particularly in light of the resolution of the Seventh Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

One of six such conferences was held in Warsaw today with the participation of Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission. The conference participants discussed the methods of the party Control Commission's work so that they can notify the whole party when unfavorable phenomena appear. Taking the floor during the discussion, Jerzy Urbanski stressed that consistently combatting various distortions in interpersonel relations is currently most important requirement of activity aimed at making the party truly credible in society's eyes and at showing that the party is the authentic spokesman for working people's interests.

Referring to the recent breaches of public order which took place in some towns, the chairman of the Central Party Control Commission stated that cynically inciting young people to participate in shocking street excesses is evidence neither of the strength of the anti-socialist opposition nor of those who instruct it from abroad. He said that the enemies of our country are attempting to show that we Poles are not capable of overcoming our internal difficulties on our own. Jerzy Urbanski said that the party and the people's authorities will be patient in working toward getting out of the crisis and bringing about national reconciliation with all people of good will. However, there will be no lack of firmness in consistently combatting the open enemies of socialism and all of those who with premeditation infringe the law in force in our socialist state.

Jedynak, Opalko Activities

LD112152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 11 May 82

[Excerpts] More working meetings with the central party economic aktiv have been held in many industrial plants in Katowice, Rzeszow and Tarnow Voivodships. In Rzeszow Voivodship there were conferences devoted to the implementation of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum resolutions and the problems of introducing economic reform and of overcoming the economic crisis. Deputy Premier Andrzej Jedynak took part in conferences at the Polish aviation transport equipment plant in Rzeszow and Mielec. Stanislaw Opalko, Politburo member and first secretary of the Tarnow Voivodship PZPR Committee, met with the work force of the refrigerated installations plant in Debica. He informed those present of the country's socioeconomic problems and also answered several questions.

Barcikowski at Pila Plenum

LD122336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Issues pertaining to the young generation are the subject today of a plenum of the Pila Voivodship party committee. The meeting is attended by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee.

Barcikowski Pila Speech

LD130930 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 12 May (PAP) -- During today's debates of the PUWP voivodship committee in Pila, northwest Poland, Political Bureau member and PUWP CC Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski discussed the present political situation in Poland with reference to recent developments in some Polish cities. "This was a counter-action by those forces for which the progressing stability of life in Poland is inconvenient. They did not hesitate to get young people involved into this political adventure. Now, efforts are made to include the working class too into the course of those destructive aims. However, one should firmly stress that this is the wrong way, that political adventurism does not lead to anything," Kazimierz Barcikowski said.

Barcikowski, SFRY Envoy

LD132002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 May (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia's Ambassador to Poland Muhidin Begic today called on Secretary and member of the Polish United Workers Party (PUWP) Central Committee Politbureau Kazimierz Barcikowski. In the ensuring talk, they exchanged views on cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the PUWP and on their activities. They noted the successful development of cooperation between the two parties and exchanged information on the two countries' current social and political development.

Kubiak Meets University Aktivs

LD132232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] The problems of the intelligentsia in the humanities, in technology and in higher education were the subject of a meeting today between Hieronim Kubiak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, and the party aktiv of the Silesian University and of the Technical University. At the meeting, Hieronim Kubiak characterized the present situation in the intelligentsia. Among other things, he said that the leading role of the party in the community is linked with a need for patience and understanding and, at the same time, with enormous effort and courage in the activity of all communities. The principle of the party's policy -- renewal, yes; anarchy, no -- Hieronim Kubiak stated, also applies to the intelligentsia.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN FOOD, MEDICINE DONATIONS -- Warsaw, 13 May (PAP) -- In 1981, Poland received 50,000 tons of gifts from abroad, out of which 35,000 tons were foodstuffs, with the rest being medicines, medical equipment, toiletries and clothes. In the 1st quarter of 1982, Polish society got 80,000 tons of gifts. According to the office for the service of foreign welfare programmes at the Health Ministry, the 1981 food gifts account for 1 per cent of the total annual consumption of food by the Polish society. The value of medicines is somewhat smaller and accounts for 0.6 per cent of the value of drugs used by residents of Poland. On the whole, the quality of gifts sent from abroad is good. This concerns primarily food whose satisfactory quality is confirmed by the systematic sanitary and epidemiological checks. As for medicines, their value is often doubtful. Some of the medicines' packaging are damaged or opened. In order to fully eliminate such situations, an effort is made to earlier sign agreements with donors. [Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 13 May 82 LD]

REPORTAGE ON CANADIAN GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU102014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 10 May (AGERPRES) -- Edward Schreyer, governor-general of Canada, paid a courtesy call on Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu of the State Council palace on May 10.

On the occasion, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his satisfaction at the visit the governor-general of Canada pays to Romania, voicing his confidence that their meetings and talks these days would contribute, by their results, to the continuous deepening and amplification of the Romanian-Canadian relations, in keeping with the two countries' and peoples' wish and aspirations.

Edward Schreyer, governor-general of Canada, thanked for the invitation extended to visit Romania, for the warm and hospitable reception he enjoyed, expressing in turn his confidence that the understandings and measures he would covenant with President Nicolae Ceausescu would encourage the still stronger development of the friendly Canadian-Romanian relations.

The interview, which preceded the official talks, passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

Delegations Discuss Cooperation

AU102015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 10 May (AGERPRES) -- Upon the recommendation of Romania's President, Nicolae Ceausescu, and of Canada's governor-general, Edward Schreyer, a working meeting between the members of the delegations of the two countries took place on May 10.

Attending were, on the Romanian side Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Cornel Mihulecea; chairman of the national committee for nuclear energy; other officials and on the Canadian side James Sydney Fleming, minister of state (multiculturalism); Peter M. Roberts, Canada's ambassador to Romania; Jean Touchette and J.E. Gibson, assistant undersecretaries of state for external affairs, other Canadian officials.

Specific ways and means were analyzed for the expansion and deepening of the Romanian-Canadian collaboration and cooperation in important economic fields, in the technico-scientific domain and in other spheres of activity, in keeping with the interests and requirements of Romania's and Canada's national economies, with both countries' development

Official Talks Begin

AU102012 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 10 May (AGERPRES) -- On May 10 official talks started in Bucharest between President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Edward Schreyer, governor general of Canada.

In the framework the sides highlighted with satisfaction the positive evolution of the relations between Romania and Canada. The sides stressed that in recent years there have gone up considerably the trade exchanges; the economic, technical and scientific cooperation has developed, a particularly important place being held by the collaboration in the peaceful use of the nuclear energy. At the same time, the sides considered the results scored in the bilateral collaboration and the growing potential of the economies of Romania and of Canada to create favourable premises for an intensification and diversification of the Romanian-Canadian collaboration in the future. Both sides declared in favour of an efficient capitalization of the existing possibilities, in view of expanding the domains and forms of cooperation, of enhancing and diversifying the trade ties, of implementing under good circumstances the planned collaboration targets.

The sides expressed the conviction that sustained promotion of the Romanian-Canadian collaboration -- setting out from fully equal rights, observance of the national independence and sovereignty, from the mutual advantage -- meets the interests of both countries and peoples, of their progress and thriving, of peace and cooperation among nations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Governor Edward Schreyer also tackled a wide range of questions of the world political life.

The governor general of Canada highly appreciated the remarkable contribution made by President Nicolae Ceausescu to the cause of peace, detente, disarmament, to finding constructive solutions to the big issues confronting mankind.

During the talks the sides considered that under the present international circumstances, that are particularly complex and contradictory, the peoples are more necessary than ever to join efforts and collaborate more and more tightly for halting the worsening of the international tension. For resuming the policy of detente, collaboration and respect of the national independence, the sides stressed that the interests of international peace and security require a renunciation for good of the armed way, of the military confrontation in the interstate relations, stressing that there are no litigious issues that cannot be solved through peaceful means, through negotiations provided the sides set out from each people's right to develop free and independent, with no outside interference.

The sides highlighted the special attention paid by Romania and Canada -- in their capacity as countries signatory to the Helsinki Final Act -- to the security and cooperation in Europe, to building a Europe free from nuclear weapons. At the same time, the sides stressed the most ardent imperative of the day to be the halting of the arms race, the passage to concrete disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament first of all. In the context, the sides pointed out that at the coming UN special session firm decisions need be adopted as concerns disarmament. The sides highlighted the importance of the great movements for peace in Europe and worldwide and stressed the outstanding role incumbent on the public opinion in halting the nuclear arming, in eliminating the danger of war, in creating a climate of security and peaceful collaboration.

Bringing to the fore the thoroughly negative consequences of the world economic crisis, of the excessive rise in the rates of interest, which affect the development of all countries, of the developing ones in particular, the sides highlighted the need for resolved actions to be taken in order to ensure economic and political stability internationally, to create favourable conditions for the progress and thriving of the nations.

The exchange of opinions singled out the wish of Romania and of Canada to collaborate actively for achieving a climate of confidence, detente and wide international collaboration that should enable them, as also the other peoples, to devote their efforts to ensuring economic and social development under conditions of peace and security.

The talks proceed in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding and esteem.

Dinner for Governor General

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[Text] Bucharest, 10 May (AGERPRES) -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu gave an official dinner in honour of Edward Schreyer, governor-general of Canada, and Mme Schreyer, at the State Council palace on May 10.

The dinner was attended by Ilie Verdet, Iosif Banc, Virgil Cazacu, Nicolae Constantin, Ludovic Fazekas, Gheorghe Oprea, Gheorghe Pana, Ion Patan, Dumitru Popescu, Gheorghe Radulescu, Stefan Voitec, Stefan Andrei, Nicolae Giosan, Suzana Gadea, Constantin Olteanu, other officials.

The guests included James Sydney Fleming, Jean Touchette,J.E. Gibson, other officials accompanying the Canadian governor-general.

During the dinner, that passed in a warm, cordial atmosphere, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Governor-General Edward Schreyer proposed toasts.

Ceausescu Toast

AU101950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 10 May (AGERPRES) -- In the toast proposed at the official dinner given on May 10 in honour of Edward Richard Schreyer, governor general of Canada, and of his wife, President Ceausescu considered the visit paid to Romania by the distinguished guests to be an expression of the positive course witnessed by the Romanian-Canadian relations, of the two countries' and people's wish to expand the collaboration between them, in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect.

Evoking the development of the bilateral relations after the establishment of the diplomatic ties, 15 years ago, Nicolae Ceausescu noted that over the last decade the volume of the trade exchanges between Romania and Canada went up more than 2.3 times. Pointing out that the Romanian-Canadian agreements on the building of atomo-nuclear power stations in Romania have opened prospects for a wide, long-term collaboration between Romanian enterprises and Canadian companies, Nicolae Ceausescu mentioned that the two countries had to continue their efforts on this line, to do everything so that these prospects might turn into concrete achievements, advantageous to both parties. At the same time, he showed, it is necessary for us to find new ways and means for expanding and diversifying the Romanian exports to Canada and for developing new cooperation ventures, also under the form of joint societies, both in Romania and in Canada and in third countries. We believe that the economic and social development of Romania and Canada offers further wide possibilities for the more and more powerful expansion of the collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Canada. The fact that Romania and Canada are countries with different social systems and belong to different military alliances cannot -- and must not -- hinder the promotion of a wide fruitful collaboration gounded on full equality and mutual advantage. This meets fully the interests of our two peoples and countries, and at the same time goes down as a positive contribution to the cause of peace, understanding and detente internationally.

President Nicolae Ceausescu referred next to the preoccupations of the Romanian people as concerns the economic and social development, stressing that in the implementation of this programme Romania counts first of all on a wide efficient mobilization of the country's human and material resources. At the same time, he added, we develop wide collaboration and cooperation with the other states. We participate actively in the international division of labour, in the world exchange of material and spiritual assets, setting out from the truth that in our day, when interdependence is more and more marked, no people, no country can ensure its own progress if isolating itself from the international cooperation. There is very close interrelation between one's own effort and the international cooperation, which is the more necessary today, in conditions of the world economic crisis that has practically encompassed all states and whose consequences cannot be overcome except with all countries' joint efforts, with broad collaboration relying on full equality and mutual regard, highlighted the Romanian head of state.

Acting in this spirit, Romania pays special attention to her collaboration and cooperation with all states of the world. Irrespective of social system, we firmly ground all these relations on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in internal affairs and mutual advantage, non-recourse to force and threat with force, principles which life has fully corroborated as the only ones apt to ensure the unfolding of normal inter-state relations, the building of a lasting climate of confidence, of international peace and collaboration.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that just like many countries of the world Romania is deeply concerned with the current evolution of the international situation. In fact, a very serious tension exists and it is first of all the direct result of actions for maintaining and revamping the zones of influence.

At the same time, it also results from the big changes taking place in the world, from the fact that the old balance between states and groups of states is changing, that a new balance of forces and a new equilibrium is going to come into being worldwide, based on a diversification of the zones of power. Till this equilibrium emerges, we may expect new clashes, new moments of tension in international life. The arms race, whose proportions are unprecedented, enhances the world instability increasing still more the dangers spelt at peoples' freedom and independence, at the peace and security of the whole world.

Starting from these realities, we have every reason to say that the central issue facing mankind today is that of peace or war. It is now more necessary than ever that peoples should join their efforts and collaborate ever more closely in order to halt the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, for the resumption and development of the policy of detente, independence and peace.

Everything possible should be done for the renunciation of the policy of force and threat with force, for the firm production of the negotiations as the only way of liquidating all conflicts and states of tension in international life.

As a European country, he went on, Romania pays special attention to the situation on the continent. We steadily campaign for security and cooperation in Europe, for the coherent implementation of the Helskinki Final Act provisions. We wish to further do our utmost, to actively collaborate with the other states for the Madrid meeting, when it resumes, to proceed in a constructive spirit and conclude in positive results, so that a conference on confidence building and disarmament on the continent may be convened and the follow-up may be ensured of the Helsinki-started process, through the organization of further meetings.

The situation in Europe concerns not only the European peoples. The fact that Europe has become today a huge nuclear arsenal which can destroy several times not only our continent but also the whole planet, the whole civilization built by mankind over millennia should be profoundly worrying to all nations of the world.

The Romanian people most resolutely declares and campaigns for the halting of the emplacement of medium-range missiles and the passage to the withdrawal of the ones in place, to the development of new relations on the European Continent, by definitely eliminating the nuclear weapons, all weapons.

We consider that under the circumstances, all European countries, and I would also list here Canada, as signatory to the Helsinki Final Act and participant in the Madrid meeting, should assume greater responsibilities, more actively participate in building a united Europe, based on the observance of every country's social system, a Europe of peace and collaboration, free of nuclear weapons.

We consider that the most urgent question of our days is to achieve disarmament, nuclear in the first place. Romania, which advanced at the UN and in various international forums numerous concrete proposals on disarmament, is resolved to work in the future too most energetically and broadly collaborate with all countries of the world for a passage to practical, concrete measures of disarmament, for the settlement of this vital issue of our era. In this connection, we pay special attention to the forthcoming UN special session on disarmament and wish to make our full contribution to the making of decisions that should fully meet the peoples' expectations and wishes for an end to be put to the policy of arming, for living in a world free of weapons and wars.

Reiterating Romania's position vis-a-vis the questions of eradicating the underdevelopment, the big gaps between the rich countries and the poor countries and declaring for the entrenchment of a new international economic order, President Ceausescu said: In today's world, there are many problems that have to be solved in a new, democratic manner, with the active participation, on an equal footing, of all states, irrespective of size or social system. We consider that in this respect the role and contribution of the UN and other international bodies should grow still more.

In conclusion, noting with satisfaction that Romania and Canada actively collaborate at the UN and other international fora, Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his wish that this collaboration develop still more in the future, and his confidence that the visit the distinguished guests pay to Romania. The talks to be conducted and understandings to be reached would give still more powerful impetus to the relations of collaboration and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

Guests Depart

AU140739 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0722 GMT on 14 May carries a live relay from Otopeni airport of the departure from Romania of Canadian Governor General Edward Schreyer and his wife.

According to the announcer, the high-ranking Canadian guests are seen off by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu. An honor guard presents arms. The national anthems of the two countries are played. President Nicolae Ceausescu and Canadian Governor General Schreyer are reported to review the honor guards. The announcer adds that Romanian civilian, military officials and Canadian Embassy members are also present at the airport. Governor General Schreyer is reported to take cordial leave of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The live relay ends at 0736 GMT.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES GDR VICE PREMIER

AU132001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 13 May (AGERPRES) -- Ilie Verdet, prime minister of Romania, received on May 13 Dr Gerhard Weiss, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, chairman for his country of the Joint Government Commission on Economic and Technico-Scientific collaboration between Romania and the German Democratic Republic now having proceedings in Bucharest.

During the interview, they evoked with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between Romania and the GDR, between the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, with stress on the ever upward course of these relations, in the spirit of the decisions and agreements reached during meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker. Highlighted were also the large possibilities offered by the two friendly countries' economies for the further deepening and diversification of the economic, technico-scientific collaboration, for the expansion of the cooperation in production and of the commercial exchanges, to mutual interest.

Attending the interview, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, were Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania in the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technico-Scientific Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the German Democratic Republic, Petre Preoteasa, minister secretary of state, first vice chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Rudolf Heinze, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission of the German Democratic Republic attended too.

REPORT ON CROATIAN LC'S WORK BETWEEN CONGRESSES

LD120325 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1205 GMT 11 May 82

["From the Report on the Work of the Croatian League of Communists Between the Eighth and Ninth Congresses of the Croatian League of Communists" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Zagreb, 11 May (TANJUG) -- The Croatian League of Communists will hold its ninth congress from 13 to 15 May [passage indistinct] the "Report on the Work of the Croatian Leauge of Communists and its Organs in the Period Between the Eighth and Ninth Congresses" will be used as the basic material for (?the work) of the 3-day (?congress). This is an extensive text of some 300 typed pages.

Most of the Croatian League of Communists' members come, in terms of employment, from industry, mining, the construction industry, transportation, trade and tourism -- in other words, from the branches that form the basis of the republic's present-day economy. More than 1 million workers are employed in these economic branches and more than half the new members admitted to the Croatian League of Communists in the period between the eighth and ninth congresses are employed in these branches.

On the eve of its Ninth Congress the Croatian League of Communists has over 348,000 members. Its "rejuvenation" has continued over the past 4 years. Now one out of every four members is less than 27 years old, and over 61 percent of all members are below 40.

The number of women in the Croatian League of Communists is also ceaselessly rising. Since the eighth congress 18,000 of them have joined, and they now total over 90,000 members, which represents more than a quarter of the total membership. However, the proportion of women in the organs of the Croatian League of Communists is lower than the proportion of women employed in the social sector.

In terms of the social structure, 114,000 or 33.8 percent of members of the League of Communists are workers, a little over 7,000, or 2.1 percent of members, are individual agricultural producers. About 154,000 or more than 45 percent are administrative personnel and experts, 20,000 or 6 percent are students and schoolchildren of secondary schools, and 43,000 or 12.6 percent come from "other" fields of activities.

In terms of the national structure, over 217,000 or 64.2 percent of members are Croatians, 76,620 or [figure indistinct] percent are Serbs, 27,423 or 8.1 percent of members have declared themselves as Yugoslavs, and 14,000 or 4.2 percent of members are listed as "others."

The absolute increase in the number of members of the Croatian League of Communists from the ranks of all the nations and nationalities has had no significant effect on the relative proportions in the national structure of this organization. The national structure of the Croatian League of Communists continues to be characterized by the different, still relatively disproportionate, national representation of members of the Croatian League of Communists, as compared with the national structure of the population of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, the report goes on to note.

As a matter of fact, in relation to the total population of Croatia, the nationalities are represented in the League of Communists by 5.6 percent of members [sentence as received]. Whereas the Yugoslavs represent 1.9 percent in Croatia's national structure, in the Croatian League of Communists the Yugoslavs represent 8.1 percent of all members, or 27 percent of all those in Croatia who have declared themselves as Yugoslavs. Members of other peoples and nationalities represent 4 percent of all members of the Croatian League of Communists.

Apart from the introduction, the eight chapters of the report describe in detail the 4-year period of the republic's development in all economic and social spheres. Thus the first chapter deals with material and social development and the building of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations. Chapter two deals with the delegate system and the realization of the constitutional function of the sociopolitical communities. The next chapter presents the achievements in the field of all-people's defense and social self-protection, while chapter four deals at length with the training and activity of the Croatian League of Communists and the activities of the sociopolitical organizations.

The remaining three chapters deal with the field of information and with publishing activity, the Croatian League of Communist's activity in international relations and foreign affairs and the implementation of the policy concerning our citizens temporarily employed abroad.

The introductory part of the report begins with the statement that the LCY, our working class, and our nations and nationalities lost Comrade Tito during the period between the two congresses and, a short time before his death, his closest cofighter and collaborator, Comrade Kardelj. This is an enormous loss for the League of Communists, for our workers' and communist movement, for our country and for the progressive forces of the world.

Tito's name is inseparably linked with the building of the Yugoslav Communist Party and its preparation for the socialist revolution and its armed victory. Under his leadership great results were achieved in transforming the country and opening roads to the unknown and to possibilities that had not even been dreamed about with regard to the development of our society on the basis of socialist self-management.

Having himself originated in the ranks of the working class and being a revolutionary and a Marxist, Comrade Tito had a deep grasp of the class relations and contradictions in the old, capitalist Yugoslavia and of the world social developments of our epoch. On the basis of this understanding he built the strategy and tactics of the struggle of our working class and built our party for its historical task -- setting in motion and leading the socialist revolution.

His constant stress on the need to guard brotherhood and unity and develop the equality of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia is still seen today by our working people and citizens as their lasting duty and the guarantee of free and unhindered self-managing socialist development.

The loss the League of Communists suffered from the deaths of Comrades Josip Broz Tito and Edvard Kardelj is great and can only be made up by mobilizing the entire League of Communists, the working class and all our nations and nationalities for the further building of our self-managing socialist society on the basis of the platform of the League of Communists, the report says at the end of its introduction.

The chapter dealing with material and social development begins with the assessment that the working class of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, during the period between the two congresses and with the League of Communists at its head, continued to develop through broad social action and to further build socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations on the foundations established in the constitution, the law on associated labor and the program decisions of the 11th LCY Congress and the Eighth Congress of the Croatian League of Communists. Together with other oganized socialist forces, the Croatian League of Communists was the main initiator of these activities. The stress was on the fundamental issues of the building of associated labor and on constituting the basic, work and composite organizations of associated labor and, on this basis, the functioning of the system of associated labor as a whole.

The power generation development programs, especially those concerning electricity economy capacities, as well as those concerning transportation infrastructure, the basic chemical industry, nonferrous metallurgy, tourism, water economy and irrigation projects, oil and gas exploration programs, gasification, the construction of pipelines, production of cement, energy, processing and transport installations, telecommunications, electrical machinery building and agricultural and food industries were realized to a significant degree during the past medium-term period.

The social product of the entire economy rose by 4.2 percent in the period between the two congress and the physical volume of industrial production rose by 4.2 percent a year. Industrial labor productivity rose at the annual rate of 1.7 percent.

The rate of growth of employment in the intercongress period amounted to 3.6 percent. During 1981 the average number of employed workers was 1.46 million, of whom 1,423,000 were in the social sector. The percentage of agricultural population continued to drop at the relatively high rate of 4.1 percent. During this medium-term period there was a certain improvement in favor of the economy -- from 57.3 percent in 1976 to 59.7 percent in 1980.

Important projects were completed in the fields of culture, health, education, physical culture and recreation and other social activities. A total of 153,000 flats were built in the period from 1976 to 1980, of which 60,000 were socially owned and 93,000 owned by individuals.

During the past medium-term period special attention was paid to the development of economic infrastructure as a whole, the development of which lagged behind the development of the economy. Investment in the total economic infrastructure thus amounted to 31.5 percent of the total investment in basic resources.

The length of our modernized roads was increased by 4,000 kms, so that the rate of modernization of the roads was raised from 49.5 in 1977 to 62.4 in 1981. Important projects were built or completed in the transportation infrastructure: a total of 102.5 kms of expressways, 20.8 kms of highways, 320 trunk roads, four major bridges and six kms of tunnels. During the past period the percentage of the social product spent in investments was the highest ever. Thus the investments for the basic means of the social sector amounted to an average of 35 percent of social product, something that was objectively in excess of the real material possibilities. Consequently, it was not only all available accumulation funds but also a large part of the medium-term resources of the economy and banks and the funds obtained from increased foriegn debts that were used for these investments.

[Words indistinct] the report further says that, during this period, large investments were made for the capital-intensive projects with long-term or delayed effects and, in addition to that, there also have been the projects which, after their completed construction, have failed, for (?objective) or subjective reasons, to produce the expected income results. Such a strucutre of investments exhausted the liquid resources of the economy and the banks and exerted a constant pressure on the importing of foreign equipment and use of foreign loans.

This means, the report goes on to say, that investments were not, for the most part, an integral part of the efforts made to enable the economy to take its place in the world market, and part of the struggle for greater productivity and higher income. Moreover, the need to organize the economy in a manner that would allow the full use of its existing capacities was neglected.

Certain halts in the development of socialist self-managing relations are linked casually and consequentially with the unfavorable economic trends. The leading ideopolitical and guiding role of the League of Communists in the process of resolving the newly encountered difficulties grew weaker in the conditions created by the exacerbation of economic problems in recent years. Instead of these being an increase in the role of the institutions based on the new Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor -- the basic and other organizations of associated labor and the delegate system -- it was the role of the executive organs of the sociopolitical communities, banks and management structures in work organizations, interest communities and some of the basic organizations of associated labor which grew stronger. This is why no complete program of economic stabilization based on the fundamental orientations in the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor has been worked out, but stabilization proceeds by means of partial measures, without firm foundations and without perceiving the consequences for our total development.

This part of the first chapter of the report states that the expected changes in favor of which communists declared themselves at the 11th LCY Congress and the Eighth Congress of the Croatian League of Communists have not been carried out in the key area of expanded reproduction or, in other words, management of social accumulation.

Despite the somewhat greater democratization and decentralization in this sphere, in numerous environments the banks, sociopolitical communities and newly formed interest communities have remained the dominant decision makers on the distribution of social accumulation and thus on social development. All this shows that the present state of self-managing organization of society is not yet sufficiently based on the basic organization of associated labor.

The League of Communists and other socialist forces have lacked criticism, the ability to spot shortcomings and unanimity in the adoption of conclusions, but they also have lacked organization, persistence and effective, consistent implementation of the law on associated labor and other decisions. There has also been a failure to apply creatively the fundamental orientation of the decisive position of workers in the acquisition and control of income. This has enabled the technobureaucratic and bureaucratic-statist forces to preserve the existing state of affairs in numerous spheres and thus protect their position in society.

A transformation of the existing organizations into the basic, working and composite organizations of associated labor on the basis of the provisions of the law on associated labor has taken place in all economic and social spheres. A total of 4,382 basic organizations have been set up in the economy and social spheres in the republic, as well as 3,629 work organizations without any basic organizations of associated labor, 1,190 work communities of the organizations of associated labor, 105 composite organizations of associated labor, 155 municipal associations and business communities, 443 cooperatives, 117 financial organizations, 71 insurance organizations, 210 self-managing interest communities in the sphere of economic infrastructure, and 68 basic organizations of partners in cooperation.

The report notes in this connection that this has created the basis for the construction of more efficient and more adequate organizational forms of economic and business activity and provided the conditions needed for workers to establish control over expanded reproduction, for the building of new self-managing relations and for meeting the needs of society much more efficiently.

The next pages of the report are devoted to the delegate system and the realization of the constitutional functions of the sociopolitical communities. Apart from mentioning positive results, the basic assessment here is that the role of the delegate system in linking the entire system of associated labor through which the working class should acquire control over production and over social development has been realized too slowly.

The problems appearing within the associated labor which should be coordinated by social actions through self-managing agreements and social accords or, whenever that is necessary, through the appropriate legal measures, have been insufficiently expressed.

In the course of the activity of the League of Communists and other organized subjective socialist forces and all the self-managing delegate structures, it has been shown that the most difficult task is achieving the completely integrated self-managing function of the delegate system in view of its responsibility for the development of all social relations.

The report then goes on to examine how the Croatian League of Communists has set about achieving its leading ideopolitical role. In this connection it notes that during the period between the two congresses the Croatian League of Communists has tried to realize its leading and guiding ideopolitical role by struggling to further deepen and develop the process of constituting associated labor and to develop the delegate system in the conditions of pluralism of self-managing interests. This means that the League of Communists has endeavored to develop its social role at the level of topical relations and developments in the working and living environments and in the whole of society primarily through the struggle for the democratic expression, harmonization and coordination of self-managing interests in our society and through the coordination of these interests with the general social interests and the historical interest of the working class.

Significant results have been achieved during the period between the two congresses in the organizational, ideopolitical and action readiness of the basic organizations of the Croatian League of Communists. The political actions and consultations of some of the basic organizations of the League of Communists have been better organized, discussions have been more substantive, their immediate tasks more concrete, and their total activity more effective than in previous periods. However, they continue to be in the minority. A significant amount of League of Communists activity over the past 4 years has been directed toward founding basic organizations of the League of Communists in the basic organizations of associated labor and working and local communities.

The results of this activity are also reflected in the considerable increase in the number of basic organizations of the League of Communists, especially in the basic organizations of associated labor. Out of the total of 2,406 League of Communists organizations founded during the period between the two congresses, more than half were founded in the organizations of associated labor in the sphere of material production, and only 340 in the village and town local communities.

The establishment of a large number of basic organizations of associated labor created more favorable conditions for more direct influence by communists on political, economic, social, cultural and other developments in all environments. The establishment of a larger number of basic organizations of the League of Communists with a smaller number of members created the possibility for more active participation by every League of Communists member in building and achieving the attitudes and policy of the League of Communists.

More than half the total number of the members of the Croatian League of Communists in the organizations of associated labor in material production -- 173,417 -- and two-thirds of the total number of members of the Croatian League of Communists employed in the social sector -- 261,718 -- are active in the basic organizations of associated labor. Out of the total number of League of Communists members in the organizations of associated labor, 55.6 percent are workers. The percentage of members employed in the organizations of material production ranges between 5 and 10 percent, and very rarely reaches 20 percent.

The basic characteristics of these basic organizations of the League of Communists is that they are more highly mobilized, that they have a smaller number of members and are on the whole more active than those outside material production. In the noneconomic work and basic organizations of associated labor, communists are organized in 3,141 basic organizations of the League of Communists -- 976 more than 4 years ago. A total of 71,000 communists are active in them, but only 3,776 or 5.5 percent of them are workers. In these activities the inflow of new members of the League of Communists is greater than in the organizations of associated labor in material production. Though the number of members is on the increase in social activities as a whole, in the educational and health institutions it is stagnating, so that the ideopolitical capability and capacity for action of the League of Communists is weakening in these environments.

Over 38,000 members of the League of Communists are organized in 2,378 basic organizations of the Croatian League of Communists in the countryside. Less than 20 percent of these are individual farmers. While on the one hand the number of members in the basic organizations of the League of Communists in the village local organizations is rising, on the other there are fewer and fewer agricultural producers in the League of Communists. This particularly applies to women.

An interesting section of this extensive report is the part dealing with the democratization of relations in the League of Communists and with internal party relations. The text says that the Croatian League of Communists has made significant efforts to strengthen and consolidate the position of the members and basic organization of the League of Communists in building and implementing the policy of the League of Communists.

In the practical activity of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists there has been insufficient evidence that internal party relations are based on the principles of democratic centralism, self-initiative and responsibility of communists and the organizations and organs of the League of Communists and on criticism, self-criticism and the struggle of views.

Despite the clear declarations in favor of democratic centralism as the basic principle of domestic life, organization and activity of the League of Communists and all its members, organizations, organs and forums, there have been deviations in the practical activity of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists. This is borne out by the quite pronounced phenomenon of aloofness on the part of basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists, the frequent adoption of decisions and attitudes without broad democratic discussions among members, the inclination of the organs of the League of Communists toward forum-type work, and the slowness in carrying out the policies and conclusions of the League of Communists.

The promotion of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility has powerfully boosted the democratization of relations in the League of Communists and in society, which has been relfected in a positive way in the change of the substance and style of work of the League of Communists in pursuit of the implementation of the policy of the League of Communists. However, as is noted in the conclusion of this part of the report, the organizations and organs of the League of Communists have paid insufficient attention during this period to overcoming the old relations in the work of the League of Communists, such as hierarchial relations and declaratory and generalized orientations and attitudes. Criticism and self-criticism, broader dialogue and tightening of responsibility have not yet become a way of life and the behavior of the members of the League of Communists, the report says at the end. However, no one can say that this document lacks this particular component, which can and should be interpreted correctly as a way of pointing out the shortcomings that should be overcome in the next period.

MINIC ADDRESSES NINTH CROATIAN LC CONGRESS

LD131454 Belgrade TANJUG, Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1033 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Zagreb, 13 May (TANJUG) -- Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has greeted the Ninth Croatian League of Communists [LC] Congress on behalf of the LCY Central Committee. At the beginning of his remarks he emphasized that this congress is being held in a year in which the 45th anniversary of the Croatian LC is being marked, a historic period of great victories of the Croatian and Serb peoples and of all the nationalities in Croatia.

All communists, the working class and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, Minic said, are united by our socialist revolution, the struggle for the development and progress of society, the struggle for the constant consolidation of brotherhood, unity and equality between our nations and nationalities and the struggle for more equitable and just relations between peoples and states. Everything that unites us and links us is a basis on which to develop and promote Yugoslavia and every socialist republic and Socialist Autonomous Province (SAP), Minic emphasized. He then said Comrade Tito had spread this truth and introduced it into the broadest ranks of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia in the course of his revolutionary activity, particularly when he led the Communist Party, or LC, and the SFRY. "Today this is implanted deeply into the consciousness of all our people. In this way the thoughts and work of Comrade Tito, who is no longer among us, will continue to live and will serve current and future generations as a basic orientation for action and struggle, just as it did during his life when he was waging the struggle directly."

Noting that in advance of the congresses we have opened up in broad discussion many problems and raised many questions, Minic said he is not convinced that our congresses, or even the 12th LCY Congress, will be able to answer all those questions completely now.

"But," he added, "our congresses would not be fulfilling the expectations of the working class and all our people if they did not answer the main questions, establish which are our most important problems and the most urgent tasks and aims, and determine how we should carry them out. An open and critical answer is expected to the question of the causes of the difficulties that have been manifested in our social development.

Minic then emphasized that our complex economic situation is at the focus of attention in the LC and among the wider public. In organizations of associated labor and socio-political communities the situation is being assessed as being increasingly serious, and there is concern about it. A clear and well worked-out stabilization program is being sought so that we can eliminate the major economic disturbances that are burdening our economic and social development, holding back the development of self-management, and possibly leading to serious consequences both for our country's internal political and international position, and this program should be along the lines of strengthening self-management.

Most attention in such a situation is concentrated on associated labor, which in practice does not play anything like the decisive role it should, according to the views of the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses, the Constitution and the law. In this respect there is a discrepancy between practice and political stands and decisions, Minic said, and he added that all our congresses and conferences, including the 12th LCY Congress, are expected to adopt resolute and firm stands so that at all levels and with all efforts, associated labor carries out its role in expanded reproduction and the whole of social life, and so that bureaucratic, technocratic, liberalist and other anti-self-management tendencies in economic and social relations and in the LC itself are eased out. In recent years these tendencies have been strengthened. In the coming period the attitude of all factors is expected to change, and it is also expected that anything that is decided upon and adopted as policy should be carried out. But it is also expected of us that policies, plans, programs and decisions that are adopted should be realistic and free of unrealistic ambitions, megalomania, voluntarism and so forth, since this is the cause of many difficulties that burden our economy and society today.

Noting that Edvard Kardelj in his study about the political system had completed his enormous contribution to our theoretical thought and social practice, a study of more long-term significance, Minic said this does not free us of the obligation of replying now to the question of why, since the 11th LCY Congress, we have not achieved greater progress in the development of the political system of self-management and to what extent this is the responsibility of the LC. "Our criticisms must be directed above all at the LC, and we should not seek causes for all the shortcomings and negative phenomena outside the LC," Minic said.

He then spoke about the revival of nearly all types of nationalism in the recent period, the most brutal manifestation of which was the irredentist counterrevolutionary activity of Albanian nationalists in Kosovo. This is why the question is raised of whether we as communists are fulfilling conscientiously "in our own houses" the role of exponents of political and social action and struggle in the broadest ranks of the people, especially young people, against nationalism. It is not necessary to emphasize, Minic said, that these questions are of enormous significance for the brotherhood, unity and togetherness of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and that every type of nationalism is the most dangerous counterrevolutionary force in our community. The broader public expects from the top meetings of communists an even greater strengthening, through new efforts, of the mass struggle against nationalism in all environments, and in particular it expects the LC to prevent nationalism from penetrating into its own ranks, and where this has taken place, the most severe action must be taken against nationalism and chauvinists, and they should be expelled from its ranks. Minic then recalled that there is present in all our discussions the concern of our people about the international position of our country and about the constant deterioration of the international situation.

"Concern is spreading increasingly at our country's difficulties in economic relations with other countries, at the trade and balance of payments deficits and excessive level of indebtedness, mainly with the countries of the convertable region, at the unfavorable influence of such a situation on production and the domestic market and at our country's economic and social development and overall international position," he said. Minic added that all our people know that we have continued Tito's policy of nonalignment in bilateral relations with all countries and in international activities, and they know that we are following it without hesitation, guarding carefully our country's freedom, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and autonomus socialist development. With this aim in mind we are also consistently following Tito's policy of developing and constantly improving our system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. They endorse this policy unanimously and are the exponents of its realization. They expect only a strong reaffirmation of this policy and resolve to continue it resolutely from our congresses.

The expectations of the congresses are very great, Minic said, adding that there is belief in the LC among the ranks of the working class and people. Not even the fact that we do not always carry out our tasks and that there are shortcomings in our work and mistakes, or that there is a not an insignificant number of LC members who because of their unsuitable behavior or moral character, irresponsibility or laziness do not deserve to be in the ranks of the LC, not even this up to now has shaken this belief, although in all environments there are more resolute demands that such phenomena should be dealt with more decisively and that responsibility for one's work and behavior should be raised to a higher level. "And this," Minic concluded, "binds us all and makes us very responsible before our nations and nationalities. The confidence of the working class and of the people can only be maintained if the LC and its members constantly deserve it through their work and more responsible behavior, action and example."

Bilic on Self-Management

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[Excerpts] Zagreb, 13 May (TANJUG) -- The introductory report at the session of the Ninth Croatian League of Communists Congress Commission for the Development of the Socio-political System of Socialist Self-Management was presented by Jure Bilic, member of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium.

Discussing the development of the political system in the past 4 years and the tasks of the League of Communists, Jure Bilic analyzed the rationale and effectiveness of this system primarily in relation to its practical contribution to associated labor's control over the totality of social relations.

According to Bilic, the influence of workers gatherings and of all working people through their delegations and delegates is felt relatively little in the life of the commune, region or republic, as is the influence of those organs on mobilizing working people to carry out tasks. The basic organization of associated labor as a source of decisionmaking and the exponent of total integration is still insufficiently reaffirmed as the basic cell, and despite many successes and results the local communities have still not become the place of mobilization of the masses in favor of activities of social and personal interest, particularly in the towns.

In this they are sometimes hindered by municipal assemblies and their apparatus, hence the incorrect demand that local communities should be transformed into sociopolitical communities, just like the municipalities. On the contrary, Bilic went on, local communities should be developed as their own kind of interest communities, as centers of political life which should on a delegate basis influence sociopolitical communities, in particular the municipalities, but they should not be formed as political power.

It seems to me, Bilic went on, that the time has come when the organization of the whole of society should be analyzed, in particular the economy, from the point of view of the effectiveness of socialist management and its historic role. In the struggle up to now for social and economic stabilization new solutions are being presented and these should be noted and expanded and should gradually become the general attitude.

Speaking about the system of agreement-making, Jure Bilic pointed out that through this we should also look at the responsibility of every individual, communist, work collective and community, and then use social and state control where necessary.

In this connection he emphasized that the existing instruments of workers control, such as self-management workers control and aktivs of worker-communists, are not used sufficiently. The relationship between republics and provinces should continue to be based on agreement-making, without intrusion, but at the same time we must always be ready to meet each other half-way, Bilic said. At this time of stabilization of the economy and society less should be said about rights than about the duties of everyone, individually and collectively, Bilic emphasized.

The League of Communists standpoint, Jure Bilic says, should be that the interests of the Socialist Republic of Croatia are justified when they contribute to the development of society as a whole, especially the self-management social relationship, for this resolves the interests of a class, and of every nation and nationality, as well as the republics and provinces in the Federation of Yugoslavia. Anything else is egoism and imposition by force, and this is a mistake.

Bilic then emphasized that the League of Communists loyal to Tito's orientation of reliance on one's own strength, particularly in today's international situation, must devote special attention to the continued strengthening, development and consolidation of all-people's defense and social self-protection as the exponent of the historic responsibility for the fate of the country, and for the defense and development of the gains of our revolution.

Petric on Foreign Policy

LD132052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 13 May (TANJUG) -- During the past 4-year period the great League of Communists has made a significant contribution to the further democratization and general socialization of Yugoslavia's unified foreign policy. Jaksa Petric, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, said in his introductory speech to the Commission for International Relations and Cooperation.

Jaksa Petric stressed that during the past period our country's foreign political activity had taken place in a complex international situation, sharp confrontation between the blocs and the great powers and various pressures on the countries of the Nonaligned Movement. Even in these conditions Yugoslavia's position remained stable owing to the country's consistent policies based on the fundamental documents of the United Nations and the principles of nonalignment. Yugoslavia represented, among other things, an important factor in the development of socialism in the world. Despite the crises in international political relations, socialism had gained fresh ground in various social environments and in a variety of forms. Among the crisis phenomena which manifested themselves in individual socialist countries (?was) the development of modern socialism. However, Petric said, Poland is regrettably and increasingly becoming an object for interbloc rivalry and special war, which prevents it from finding its own solutions to its problems and from finding its own road to socialism.

Speaking about the specific aspects of the contribution made by the Socialist Republic of Croatia to the development of our foreign policy, Petric referred in particular to relations with neighboring countries and the role played by our minorities in the establishment of trust and firmer ties.

Speaking about relations between Yugoslavia and the Vatican, Petric pointed out the Holy See's interest in cooperation with Yugoslavia and said that the 1966 Belgrade protocol continued to be the basis for all this. Difficulties, however, were being experienced because a part of the Catholic clergy did not honor the provisions in this protocol which was a conscious attempt to hinder the development of these relations.

Significant results had also been achieved during the past period in extending assistance and protection to our citizens temporarily employed and living abroad. The number of clubs devoted to the development of native culture and the feeling of togetherness had been increased and extensive educational, cultural and other activities had been stepped up, enabling our citizens to successfully resist pressures from hostile emigration in their countries of work. Owing to the rate at which workers were returning home, there had been a reduction in the number of workers from Croatia who were abroad for temporary employment. As compared with 1971 when the republic was at the top of the list in this respect, it now occupied third place and had the highest number of workers returning home.

Petric also made a favorable assessment of the results achieved in the course of cooperation with numerous emigrants from Croatia whose older and newer generations alike were becoming an increasingly important bridge of cooperation between the country and their new homeland.

Kovacevic on Program Obligations

LD131940 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatioan 1019 GMT 13 May 82

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 13 May (TANJUG) -- Venceslav Kovacevic presented the introductory report at the Croatian Commission for the Development of the League of Communists cadre policy and statutory questions. In his assessment the basic conclusion arising out of the documents prepared for this congress is that the Croatian League of Communists in the period since the last congress has not been equipped for action in accordance with its program obligations. As he said the League of Communists still acts in more of a forum manner, isolated and separate, instead of being directly involved in basic organizations of associated labor and local communities, delegations and delegate assemblies. More active involvement by communists in sociopolitical organizations and all forms of self-management and social organization of working people and citizens is, therefore, a prime political task for League of Communists organizations and organs.

Kovacevic went on to say that in the period since the last congress there has been a constant increase in the number of young people newly admitted into the party, but we should not be satisfied with the stagnation of relative relations in social composition and the slow realization of a workers majority in the League of Communists. The slow ensuring of a workers majority is a major weakness of many League of Communists organizations.

Kovecevic went on to present the view that the method of work at the League of Communists and its organs, from the basic organizations up to the Central Committee, is still fraught with remains of old habits. One of the more serious weaknesses is that too much time is spent in diffuse discussions after which no action is taken.

Speaking finally about the realization of cadre policy, Kovacevic emphasized that one of the most serious weeknesses is the formal satisfaction of criteria, particularly in relations to the League of Communists class basis.

Concluding the introductory report, Venceslav Kovacevic said that it is aimed primarily at pointing to problems which should be at the center of the discussion. Secondly, the critical tone of the report is not a reflection of underestimating results achieved, for they are very significant although insufficient, but an attempt to place before us future tasks which lie ahead for the League of Communists organization in this republic.

MOJSOV OUTLINES TASKS TO KICEVO POLITICAL AKTIV

LD132156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Kicevo, 13 May (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today spoke to the Kicevo political aktiv on the topical tasks of communists.

Pointing out the great achievements of Yugoslav society, Mojsov discussed the economic problems of our country, emphasizing that they must be very openly discussed and that concrete solutions have to be found. The program of stabilization must be implemented in the next 3 years, Mojsov said. To this end, he stressed, special attention must be paid to the checking of inflation and numerous investments, to the substitution of equipment imported from abroad, as well as to the completion of all projects which have been started. The communists and working people of Yugoslavia are capable of this.

Mojsov then said that the enemy was trying to exploit our existing economic difficulties for his dark aims. The socialist self-management and brotherhood and unity represent a united barrier against the enemy, he stated.

SLOVENE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHOOSES NEW OFFICIALS

LD072012 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Ljubljana, 7 May (TANJUG) -- The Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia at its session today -- the first in the new composition -- adopted the program methods and forms of work and appointed individual working bodies of the Executive Council, its chairmen, deputy chairmen and members. The session also dealt with current economic trends.

By proceeding from the fact that the focus of work of the republican administrative organs should be in the republican committees as collegial organs and in republican secretariats, and for the purpose of more efficient assignment of business, the Executive Council reduced the number of its committees to two. Thus, the Executive Council's Committee for Socio-economic Order, Development and Current Economic Policy was appointed. Its chairman will be Vlado Klemencic. The other committee is the Committee for the Political System and Social Activities, whose chairman is Martin Kosir, member of Slovenia's Executive Council and republican secretary for national defense.

The Coordination Commission of the Executive Council was also appointed at the session: it comprises the president, the vice president and some members of the Executive Council of Slovenia. Janez Zajc was reelected general secretary of the Executive Council.

UBIPARIP DISCUSSES COOPERATION WITH USSR ENVOY

LD112312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo¬Croatian 1420 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (TANJUG) -- Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the Intergovernmental Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, received today Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY. In the long friendly conversation an examination was carried out of certain questions in the sphere of economic cooperation between the two countries. It was noted that the overall economic and scientific-technical cooperation is proceeding successfully.

BRIEFS

KOSOVO ACADEMY ELECTS LEADERS -- Pristina, 11 May (TANJUG) -- At today's session the Assembly of the Kosovo Academy of Sciences and Arts elected new leaders for this institution. Dr Dervis Rozaja was elected president of the academy; Dr Vukasin Filipovic, vice president; and Dr Surija Pupvci, general secretary. Dr Jasar Redzepagic was elected secretary of the Department of Social Sciences of the Kosovo Academy of Sciences and Arts; Dr Osman Imami, secretary of the Department of Natural Sciences; and Dr Vladeta Vukovic, secretary of the Department of Linguistic and Literary Sciences and Arts. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 11 May 82 LD]